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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

Chicago hog prices during the week ending June 16 sank the lowest for June since 1911. It is generally believed in trade circles that the low price for the year has now been reached. The price trend for beef cattle was upward. A decline in average weight of beef steers going to slaughter has occurred. Ovine receipts, which were unusually light, continued to consist principally of spring lambs. Although the volume of the fresh meat business was about normal, all classes had an uneven demand.

Wide fluctuations characterized the price movement in the cotton market. The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets advanced 11 points, July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points. The advances in the new crop future contracts on the two future exchanges were from 60 points to 95 points. Consumption by American mills during May was reported to be 620,965 bales, the second largest consumption in any one month in the history of the American cotton industry.

Butter markets were unsettled during the week ending June 16. Net price changes were slight, but trading was not on a confident basis. Receipts were not of best quality, making storing unsafe from this standpoint. Feeling prevailed that prices were still too high. Imports were of some influence also, as the week's arrivals included sizeable quantities from Denmark, Argentine, and Holland, as well as some New Zealand butter from England.

Cheese markets were unsettled and showed occasional signs of weakness. High prices have prevented storing on an extensive scale. Prominent among the week's developments was the arrival of some New Zealand cheese, and the announcement of offering prices for delivery next February and March.

Seasonable fruits and vegetables sell at rather moderate prices in wholesale markets, indicating the approach of summer with its usual good supplies of most products. Shipments of tomatoes, watermelons, and new potatoes for the week ending June 16 were far below the movement of a similar period a year ago, causing a net reduction of 5,000 cars. Peach arrivals also have been delayed. The total peach crop probably will be 10,000,000 bushels less than last season's. Cantaloupe supplies increased rapidly and the peak of the Imperial Valley shipments appears to have been passed. Jobbing prices of nearly all lines closed lower. Good tomatoes, however, are in demand and city sales were made at fairly high levels, although sharp declines occurred at Mississippi shipping points.

Feed markets were very quiet. The demand was light with scarcely anything doing in oil meals. Corn feeds held firm and offerings were somewhat in excess of present requirements. A notable feature was the heavy absorption of wheat feed offerings for July–August shipment by the jobbing trade. Prices held fairly steady.

Timothy markets continue firm. Receipts of good quality hay were below current demand. Lower grades were dull. Clover prices were unusually firm for the time of year. Movement of new alfalfa was further restricted by wet weather.

The wheat market made further declines during the week under review. Corn and oats displayed independent strength. Stocks of coarse grains are small. Exports showed a decline and the Canadian movement was also of smaller volume.

Cold-storage holdings on June 1 were larger this year than last for meat, cheese, and poultry but decidedly less for apples, creamery butter, and lard, while eggs remained at about the same level. Stocks of creamery butter and eggs in storage on June 1 were more than double the quantities in storage on May 1 this year. There was a heavy movement of poultry out of storage during May.

More favorable weather for agriculture prevailed during the week in many sections of the country. There was less rainfall in the Southeast, which permitted better progress in cultivating row crops and the soil in the central and southern Plains was in better condition for field work. Warm weather, especially during the latter part of the week, permitted rapid growth of corn in the interior valleys, though fields were still grassy in many localities. It was too warm and dry for Spring wheat in North Dakota and much of Minnesota, but cool, showery weather favorably affected wheat in the more northwestern States. Cotton made better progress as a rule with the improved weather conditions.

Live Stock - Meats - Wool

Low June Hog Prices Reached.

Liquidation of hogs continued at Chicago during the week ending June 16, furnishing additional support for the much-discussed belief of an over-supply of porkers now on feed in the country. The top price sank to $6.75, a new low spot since 1915 and the lowest for the month of June since 1911. When supply pressure was released, however, prices made an energetic response which gave rise to a rather general belief in trade circles that the low spot for the year had been uncovered. Upturns, however, are expected to be along conservative lines for no doubt the summer supply of hogs will be liberal. The principal bullish influence in the trade is the continued broad domestic demand for pork products, consumption thus far this season having been considerably larger than during the corresponding period a year ago. The adverse ratio of corn and hogs threatens to result in sharply reduced breeding operations this fall and next spring, many finishers centering their attention on cattle, owing to the fact that the latter have been showing rather generous margins of profit thus far this season. While not as brisk as a month or so ago, export demand for lard and cured pork continues liberal. In spite of record hog slaughterings since last November to date, lard holdings are considerably under those of a year ago, partly as a result of broad demand for that product from foreign countries. The bulk of 200–300-pound butchers closed at $7–$7.30.

TREND IN BEEF CATTLE PRICES UPWARD.

The general trend of beef cattle continued upward with sluggishness as a feature containing some indications that the unusually large supply of pork was exercising a weakening or at least a restrictive influence on the consumption of dressed beef. Most killing classes of cattle recovered a position equal to the high point of the season, and an interesting feature connected with this event was that yearlings, in spite of the frequency with which they have been offered recently, touched new high points. Top youngsters at Chicago reached $11.25 during the week and best heavies stopped at $11.20. The grade-for-grade premium recently commanded by handy and strong weight matured steers over yearlings was largely erased. This condition is probably ephemeral, however, for yearlings and light steers now in Corn Belt feed lots and on grrass predominate, apparently making, from a supply and demand standpoint, the price position of long-fed heavy steers much more secure than that of lighter cattle. Lower grades of the latter and she stock are meeting more competition every week with grass cattle of Texas and Oklahoma origins, and as the season progresses pasture-dieted arrivals from the Corn Belt will tend to exert an additional weakening influence. Highly-finished grain-fed yearlings, however, continued in such active demand that there is reason to believe that such kinds will sell relatively close to comparable grades of heavy steers during the next few months.

The marked increase in the supply of yearling cattle thus far this season has resulted in a general decline in the average weight of beef steers going for slaughter. This down turn in weight, in contrast with weights earlier in the season and a year ago, ranges unevenly from 40–80 pounds. At the same time stocker and feeder steers that have gone out for further development during the past two months are considerably lighter in average weight than a year ago, thus making for the assumption that light cattle will continue to predominate. Considerably more activity on the part of finishers has developed recently. The recent slump in stocker and feeder prices was probably an enlivening influence, but the remarkably uneven ratio of corn and hogs is also believed to have been a factor. However, increased buying on country account during the week considerably elevated stocker and feeder prices. Many Texas steers showing fair to good quality have gone back for a run on grass. Meaty and half-fat steers have been bought in competition with killers for a short turn in corn belt feed lots, some 1,000–1,300-pound averages going from Chicago to Ohio this week at $10–$10.50. The supply of grass cattle of Texas origin annually finished on grass in Kansas pastures is expected to be somewhat larger than a year ago. The movement of southwestern cattle to pastures in the northwest is progressing less actively than a year ago and the movement from the southwest to Colorado ranges is later than usual.

The outstanding event in she stock trade was the competition for desirable beef heifers. Selling mostly within a spread of $8–$9, these touched the season's high point. Relatively few long-fed cows arrived and the disposition of buyers is to sort these from less desirable grassers at a substantial premium.

LAMB RECEIPTS LIGHT.

Native spring lambs continue to comprise the bulk of bovine offerings. Receipts were unusually light, due partly to the retarded movement of southern spring lambs. Price trends have been upward, but the southeast is expected, weather conditions remaining favorable, to market considerably more fat lambs than a year ago, and the number of early dropped lambs in the west, now approaching a marketable condition, is also larger. First early shed lambs from Idaho reached Omaha and Chicago during the week and sold at $16–$16.25. Conditions thus far have been favorable in the west for a sappy and increased crop of lambs. Owing to the fact that the contracting of feeding lambs for fall delivery in some range States has shown little activity to date, a larger supply may result at the big central markets than would otherwise be the case. A few lambs have been contracted on the range at 10 cents per pound for fall delivery, but finishers do not seem to be in a mood to make heavy commitments or bull the market.

Interest in breeding ewes is comparatively widespread with the supply limited. Feeding sheep and yearlings are also scarce. California and Arizona springers now constitute bulk of feeding lambs at the larger markets. Most breeding ewes are turning at $5–$7 according to quality and condition, but blackface young western ewes are quotable considerably higher.

Monthly Meat Supplies at Three Eastern Markets.

April 30–June 2, 1923—May 1–June 3, 1922.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	14,482	15,002	41,952	37,338	14,564	13,018
Cows.....do....	3,833	5,103	2,553	2,493	1,664	2,362
Bulls.....do....	343	312	5,951	770	1,269	977
Veal.....do....	6,416	5,719	61,005	50,821	11,739	9,781
Hogs.....do....	.....	.....	11,425	.....	.....	.....
Lamb.....do....	57,351	47,282	97,213	105,026	30,070	31,722
Mutton.....do....	4,395	2,242	37,101	31,465	9,878	7,960
Pork cuts.....pounds..	865,242	1,103,427	5,703,129	3,916,042	1,813,219	1,952,362
Beef cuts.....do....	.....	.....	660,232	564,023	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	6,914	6,615	50,511	51,239	11,272	11,101
Calves.....do....	11,885	17,887	83,712	85,795	9,798	8,661
Hogs.....do....	74,012	73,437	248,253	207,262	108,497	84,920
Sheep.....do....	29,600	31,748	185,325	176,306	20,837	25,030
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	9	156	4	478	945	1,507
Calves.....do....	2,387	1,886	12,885	12,721	4,851	5,002
Hogs.....do....	5,422	5,470	60	58	769	712
Sheep.....do....	.....	.....	2,214	3,091	8,951	9,643

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

June 11–16, 1923, with comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago.....	63,008	17,091	45,917	181,325	32,266	149,059	43,338	2,195	41,143
Denver [1].....	7,849	4,511	2,501	9,008	3,117	7,142	3,122	574	1,684
East St. Louis.	23,421	10,395	11,683	76,531	30,511	48,093	24,754	5,485	22,203
Fort Worth....	24,923	13,040	12,985	6,526	1,786	3,615	8,173	4,165	3,966
Indianapolis [1]..	11,580	5,768	4,842	50,110	23,212	29,595	3,497	958	2,683
Kansas City...	42,510	19,501	23,746	61,314	19,085	40,778	30,940	7,882	23,597
Oklahoma City	2,657	1,276	2,106	3,171	623	3,449	84	.....	70
Omaha.....	26,971	7,881	18,538	61,182	15,488	45,563	16,065	722	13,722
St. Joseph [1]....	7,880	2,921	5,576	39,981	6,342	34,926	11,577	938	10,605
St. Paul [1].....	19,044	5,248	13,724	56,414	7,750	48,466	1,309	60	904
Sioux City.....	14,579	6,849	7,856	61,188	27,683	38,429	966	624	349
Wichita.....	664	1,501	188	4,083	495	3,945	180	455	210
Total....	245,086	95,982	149,662	610,833	168,358	453,060	144,005	24,058	121,136
Total June 4-9, 1923.....	297,538	110,957	182,103	776,719	167,137	598,588	167,093	34,839	125,445
Total June 12-17, 1922.....	288,621	98,356	169,205	597,787	98,986	487,462	190,614	43,041	144,010

Week ending Friday, June 15.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week June 11-16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17 1922.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	241	53	64	9.9	2.4	4.3	1,091	1,070	1,027	$8.48	$9.46	$7.89
901-1,000 lbs	254	108	190	10.4	4.8	12.6	941	928	947	7.17	6.74	6.83
801-900 lbs	130	464	214	5.4	20.7	14.2	856	833	845	6.99	7.06	7.63
701-800 lbs	710	365	273	29.2	16.2	18.1	728	747	741	6.32	6.85	6.86
700 lbs. down	1,098	1,256	765	45.1	55.9	50.8	574	593	587	6.54	6.76	6.74
Total	2,433	2,246	1,506	100.0	100.0	100.0	723	695	716	6.88	6.95	7.00

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week June 11-16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.
Choice and prime	5,282	4,800	6,519	17.6	14.1	20.3	1,229	1,262	1,206	$10.72	$10.77	$9.24
Good	8,628	12,572	13,234	28.7	37.0	41.1	1,102	1,089	1,064	10.09	10.02	8.80
Medium	14,162	12,580	9,136	47.2	37.1	28.4	947	912	940	9.15	9.04	8.38
Common	1,956	3,994	3,299	6.5	11.8	10.2	774	783	798	7.70	7.92	7.74
Total	30,028	33,946	32,188	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,030	1,012	1,030	9.70	9.64	8.71

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of June 11-16, 1923, With Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.			
	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	3-year average.[4]
Cattle.														
Beef steers:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—														
Choice and prime	$10.94	$10.92	$9.46	$11.64	$10.88	$10.90	$9.28	$11.40	.....	.....	$10.86	$10.81	$9.16	$11.17
Good	10.18	10.12	8.90	10.97	10.10	10.23	8.85	10.72	$7.88	$7.88	10.16	10.16	8.71	10.34
Medium	9.15	9.13	8.34	10.21	9.06	9.32	8.12	9.58	6.75	6.88	9.17	9.26	8.23	9.59
Common	7.96	8.02	7.64	9.09	7.37	7.68	7.22	8.56	5.12	5.38	7.79	7.94	7.69	8.63
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—														
Choice and prime	10.72	10.66	9.46	11.66	10.70	10.74	9.16	11.33	.....	.....	10.64	10.64	9.26	11.23
Good	10.00	9.88	8.90	10.98	9.92	10.01	8.80	10.69	8.00	8.12	9.82	9.86	8.71	10.35
Medium	8.95	8.82	8.36	10.17	8.76	9.06	8.13	9.59	6.75	7.00	8.65	8.76	8.21	9.51
Common	7.35	7.60	7.62	8.95	6.80	7.28	7.10	8.23	5.02	5.50	7.05	7.31	7.54	8.28
Butcher cattle:														
Heifers, com. to choice	8.05	7.82	7.12	8.24	8.18	8.34	7.48	8.94	5.12	5.38	6.94	6.95	7.04	7.74
Cows, com. to choice	6.29	6.01	5.72	7.07	5.88	5.88	5.25	6.52	4.50	4.75	5.74	5.69	5.46	6.54
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.82	5.86	5.35	6.82	5.58	5.50	5.02	6.25	3.50	3.62	5.10	5.25	4.64	5.97
Canners and cutters:														
Cows and heifers	3.50	3.33	3.55	4.29	3.20	3.22	3.32	4.07	2.42	2.88	3.20	3.22	3.40	3.93
Canner steers	4.88	4.98	5.04	5.31	3.90	4.32	3.88	4.57	2.52	2.88	3.85	4.02	4.08	4.66
Veal calves:														
Light to med. wt., med. to ch	9.42	9.22	9.35	10.74	8.05	8.10	7.72	9.88	7.05	7.50	7.85	7.75	7.98	9.00
Heavy wt., com. to choice	6.35	6.32	6.20	7.48	6.92	6.75	6.00	7.72	4.88	5.12	6.55	6.50	6.58	7.34
Feeder steers:														
1,001 lbs. up, com. to choice	7.89	7.88	6.94	8.46	7.25	7.32	6.58	7.80	5.25	5.62	7.90	7.80	7.24	8.55
750-1,000 lbs., com. to choice	7.38	7.31	6.94	8.26	7.00	7.08	6.20	7.34	5.12	5.50	7.78	7.68	7.34	8.38
Stock cattle:														
Steers, com. to choice	6.68	6.72	6.82	7.47	5.92	6.08	5.58	6.58	9.60	5.25	6.94	6.92	6.49	7.11
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	4.99	5.06	4.95	5.79	4.44	4.52	4.68	5.36	3.55	3.62	4.40	4.56	4.88	5.53
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.38	[5] 7.94	5.65	6.00	7.38	7.48	7.45	7.69
Calves, com. and med.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.62	[5] 6.31	3.75	3.88	5.42	5.70	5.75	5.69
Hogs.														
Top (highest price, not average)	7.30	7.35	10.80	15.85	7.40	7.30	10.85	15.95	7.15	7.05	6.75	7.00	10.55	15.25
Bulk of sales	6.75	6.82	10.35	11.09	6.97	6.90	10.58	11.37	6.89	6.87	6.48	6.61	10.31	10.95
Heavy (251 lbs. up), med. to ch	6.79	6.86	10.44	11.11	6.90	6.81	10.46	11.14	6.90	6.85	6.54	6.68	10.27	10.91
Medium (201-250 lbs.), med. to ch	6.88	7.03	10.58	11.32	6.96	6.89	10.59	11.35	6.91	6.88	6.57	6.72	10.41	11.02
Light (151-200 lbs.), com. to ch	6.82	6.99	10.67	11.34	6.71	6.77	10.60	11.31	6.57	6.58	6.37	6.45	10.38	10.92
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. to ch	6.60	6.70	10.50	11.02	6.32	6.42	10.54	11.02	6.40	6.38	6.00	6.03	10.29	[6] 8.92
Packing sows:														
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	6.05	6.16	9.59	10.35	5.70	5.63	9.02	9.48	5.46	5.39	5.60	5.65	9.16	9.70
Rough (200 lbs. up)	5.72	5.88	9.10	9.83	5.55	5.46	8.74	9.12	4.88	4.88	5.51	5.56	8.92	9.26
Pigs (130 lbs. down), med. to ch	5.67	5.80	9.93	10.23	5.65	5.88	10.23	10.18	5.44	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down), com. to ch	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.08	5.38	10.10	9.89	.....	.....	5.88	5.91	10.55	10.28
Sheep.														
Lambs:														
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	13.38	13.36	11.20	12.33	13.08	12.60	10.72	11.76	.....	.....	13.35	12.88	10.52	11.03
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	10.56	[5] 13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	10.50	10.45	7.75	8.75	9.98	9.70	7.55	8.54	.....	.....	10.10	9.82	7.40	7.74
Feeder, med. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring lambs	15.04	14.88	13.25	[3] 14.88	14.75	14.38	12.50	.....	12.12	12.12	14.98	14.26	12.08	12.43
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	10.62	10.60	9.08	10.04	9.62	9.12	8.80	[6] 8.05	8.28	8.12	10.22	9.85	8.18	9.04
Wethers, med. to prime	6.38	6.52	6.22	6.38	6.30	6.25	6.10	.....	5.71	5.20	6.38	6.10	5.62	6.52
Ewes, med. to choice	4.62	4.85	4.55	4.98	4.50	4.62	4.15	4.98	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.35	4.42	4.97
Ewes, culls and common	2.62	2.72	2.25	2.89	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.99	2.18	2.60	2.22	2.22	2.18	2.78
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling	.....	.....	7.75	[6] 5.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.58	.....

Kind and grade.	Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]			South St. Paul.[3]		
	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.
Cattle.										
Beef steers:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—										
Choice and prime	$10.54	$10.46	$9.05	$11.11	$10.86	$10.66	$9.02	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.84	9.71	8.66	10.43	10.10	9.91	8.44	$9.38	$9.38	$8.22
Medium	8.88	8.82	8.24	9.81	9.07	8.89	7.72	8.25	8.28	7.75
Common	7.68	7.76	7.74	9.10	7.68	7.60	7.14	7.12	7.15	7.15
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—										
Choice and prime	10.28	10.26	9.13	11.16	10.74	10.49	9.12	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.60	9.44	8.76	10.38	9.89	9.66	8.58	9.38	9.38	8.48
Medium	8.56	8.32	8.25	9.53	8.68	8.53	7.93	8.25	8.28	7.82
Common	7.13	7.08	7.64	8.58	7.00	7.18	7.22	7.00	7.02	7.12
Butcher cattle:										
Heifers, com. to choice	7.04	6.97	7.05	8.22	6.80	6.92	7.12	7.50	7.00	6.92
Cows, com. to choice	6.35	6.26	5.80	7.20	5.88	5.90	5.80	5.62	5.68	5.65
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.75	5.82	4.88	6.50	4.92	5.22	4.55	4.80	4.92	5.00
Canners and cutters:										
Cows and heifers	3.55	3.62	4.22	4.50	3.12	3.25	3.40	2.88	3.12	3.18
Canner steers	.....	.....	4.25	5.15	.....	.....	.....	3.75	4.15	4.00
Veal calves:										
Light to med. wt., med. to ch	7.75	7.00	9.45	10.48	6.95	7.25	8.28	6.38	6.32	6.68
Heavy wt., com. to choice	5.95	5.50	6.98	7.97	5.50	6.05	6.68	5.00	5.00	5.00
Feeder steers:										
1,001 lbs. up, com. to choice	7.66	7.58	6.88	8.31	7.42	7.42	6.88	6.25	6.28	6.22
750-1,000 lbs., com. to choice	7.08	6.98	6.88	8.05	7.42	7.42	6.88	6.00	6.02	6.02
Stock cattle:										
Steers, com. to choice	6.38	6.38	6.75	7.38	6.95	7.00	6.75	5.62	5.65	5.90
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	4.55	4.67	5.50	5.79	4.25	4.45	5.12	4.00	4.08	4.25
Calves, good and choice	7.38	7.38	7.50	8.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med.	5.75	5.75	6.25	6.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.										
Top (highest price, not average)	6.70	6.85	10.45	15.25	6.70	6.90	10.55	6.75	6.85	10.40
Bulk of sales	6.22	6.49	10.05	10.62	6.41	6.58	10.30	6.27	6.51	9.95
Heavy (251 lbs. up), med. to ch	6.25	6.48	10.08	10.61	6.38	6.54	10.13	6.19	6.47	9.85
Medium (201-250 lbs.), med. to ch	6.33	6.53	10.21	10.82	6.45	6.59	10.36	6.31	6.54	10.12
Light (151-200 lbs.), com. to ch	6.25	6.52	10.32	10.93	6.19	6.33	10.41	6.40	6.62	10.27
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. to ch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.33	6.72	.....
Packing sows:										
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	5.37	5.57	9.50	10.13	5.42	5.38	9.15	5.46	5.56	8.99
Rough (200 lbs. up)	5.15	5.46	9.23	9.68	5.32	5.47	8.88	5.08	5.12	8.62
Pigs (130 lbs. down), med. to ch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down), com. to ch	4.85	5.10	9.88	9.54	.....	.....	.....	6.00	6.21	10.67
Sheep.										
Lambs:										
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	13.28	12.84	11.25	12.07	13.44	12.68	11.00	12.35	12.38	10.38
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	10.91	[5] 12.86	.....	.....	10.58	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	10.42	10.12	8.28	9.09	10.20	9.55	7.88	9.25	9.25	7.25
Feeder, med. to choice	.....	.....	10.70	9.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring lambs	15.28	14.72	12.82	[5] 14.46	15.10	14.62	12.33	.....	.....	11.58
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	9.85	9.50	8.92	9.67	9.98	9.50	9.05	9.62	9.62	8.58
Wethers, med. to prime	6.50	6.50	6.44	6.57	6.50	6.22	6.28	6.00	6.00	5.70
Ewes, med. to choice	4.32	4.52	4.42	5.05	4.82	4.65	4.35	4.02	4.20	4.10
Ewes, culls and common	2.18	2.25	2.05	2.73	2.40	2.38	2.35	1.92	2.12	2.82
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: June 14-19, 1920, June 13-18, 1921, and June 12-17, 1922.
[5] Two-year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.
[6] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Better Grades of Meat Register Small Increases.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

The demand for all classes of fresh meats at eastern markets and Chicago during the week ending June 15 was uneven, but the volume of business was about up to normal. Some price gains were registered though largely on the better grades of beef, veal, and lamb. The market failed to recover fully from the severe price slump of the previous week, and the unevenly higher opening prices of Monday were largely lost as the week progressed.

Beef.—Receipts of beef at eastern markets were about normal. All grades of steer beef were included in the offerings, and while the supply of good and choice was somewhat limited, it was ample for trade requirements. The seasonal shortage in finished steers resulted in a widening price range, common grade kinds selling at uneven prices with a considerable spread. A higher chuck market assisted materially in advancing the average price of steer beef. Receipts of cow carcasses increased to some extent over those of the preceding week, but the supply was not large. At Boston the cow beef market was weak and declining, and at other eastern markets prices were weak, due in part to competition from light common grass steers.

At Chicago the general quality of steer beef offerings showed considerable improvement over that of the preceding week, with medium and good grades making up the bulk of the supply. Ample supplies for the limited demands for choice steers were, however, available. The supply of cows was more liberal than for several weeks, but the scarcity of common steer beef had a bullish effect on cow values. Receipts of bull carcasses at eastern markets and Chicago were light, but prices worked lower due to the limited outlet. Kosher beef prices advanced around $4 at New York, while little change occurred at other markets.

Veal.—Receipts of veal at eastern markets were moderate to fairly liberal. The demand was not active at any time, but desirable, strictly fresh stock sold at firm to higher prices, while some lots which were out of condition made forced sales necessary. At Chicago offerings proved somewhat excessive despite a fairly good demand and prices declined.

Lamb.—Spring lamb comprised the bulk of supplies at eastern markets and Chicago. The general quality was poor and forced buyers to compete actively to fill their requirements for the better grades while others were neglected. Frozen Argentine lamb sold mostly from $18–$20 at Boston, the demand for such increasing as prices advanced on fresh domestic lamb.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at eastern markets were somewhat above normal. At New York the market recovered and advanced sharply from the low spot of the preceding week, but prices were weak to lower at Boston and uneven at Philadelphia. At Chicago a decided increase in receipts proved excessive for the demand and prices took a downward course. Some shipments had to be moved promptly on arrival on account of their condition. Frozen Argentine mutton brought $13–$14 at Boston.

Pork.—The demand for fresh pork cuts was confined largely to light and medium weight loins, while heavy loins and shoulder cuts were slow. Prices were somewhat uneven at the different markets, although some gains were registered. Receipts were somewhat greater than for the preceding week. At Chicago light loins showed little change, while heavies suffered some decline owing to narrow demand from buyers.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of June 11–16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	June 11–16, 1923.	June 4–9, 1923.	June 12–17, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	$22.50	$22.50	$31.25	$32.33
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	19.38	19.88	28.75	30.08
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	11.50	12.25	17.88	19.29
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	30.50	29.50	33.50	41.00
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	23.75	24.00	26.25	30.83
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	12.38	12.50	16.75	17.67
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	10.88	10.62	12.44	13.82
Pure lard, tierces	13.12	13.12	13.25	16.13
Compound lard, tierces	13.88	13.75	13.38	14.96

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: June 14–19, 1920, June 13–18, 1921, and June 12–17, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of June 11–16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago. June 11–16, 1923.	Chicago. June 4–9, 1923.	Chicago. June 12–17, 1922.	Chicago. Three-year average.[1]	New York. June 11–16, 1923.	New York. June 4–9, 1923.	New York. June 12–17, 1922.	New York. Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$17.15	$17.15	$15.25	$19.08	$17.40	$17.20	$15.50	[2]$16.25
Good	16.00	16.00	14.70	17.90	16.40	16.20	14.20	18.85
Medium	14.50	14.80	13.95	16.78	14.50	14.75	13.20	17.53
Common	13.10	13.40	12.50	14.98	10.30	11.20	12.25	15.78
Cow—								
Good	12.10	12.60	12.50	15.15	13.00	13.50	12.45	[2]12.90
Medium	11.30	11.85	11.50	14.13	11.50	12.00	11.25	[2]11.78
Common	10.00	10.70	10.25	12.55	10.10	11.00	10.30	[2]10.45
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	10.25	9.20	12.90
Common	7.88	8.32	7.98	9.84	8.75	9.42	8.10	11.10
Veal:								
Choice	17.10	18.10	16.90	19.13	17.30	17.40	17.40	20.50
Good	15.70	16.30	15.30	17.77	15.30	15.30	15.50	18.43
Medium	14.20	14.50	14.30	16.27	12.90	13.20	13.40	16.47
Common	10.75	11.40	12.30	13.93	11.00	11.50	11.90	14.47
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	17.50	17.50	26.50	[2]24.50	17.50	17.50	27.50	[2]25.50
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	15.50	16.70	18.45	21.02	16.60	16.20	21.00	24.43
10–12 lbs. average	14.40	15.75	17.20	19.93	15.60	15.20	19.90	23.07
12–14 lbs. average	13.20	14.75	15.90	18.50	14.60	14.20	17.70	21.03
14–16 lbs. average	12.50	13.75	15.10	17.23	13.70	13.15	16.20	19.53
16 lbs. and over	11.35	12.25	14.15	[2]14.82	12.80	12.20	14.90	[2]16.10
Shoulders:								
Skinned	9.40	9.80	13.50	15.37	10.50	10.70	15.60	16.80
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	8.50	9.10	14.45	15.53	9.50	9.95	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	7.75	8.20	13.45	14.70	8.50	9.10	14.70	15.57
Butts:								
Boston style	10.35	10.85	15.90	16.73	11.50	11.60	17.70	19.00
Spare ribs	6.95	6.50	7.80	[2]7.55	9.00	9.00	11.00	[2]11.50
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	28.30	27.70	26.70	27.73	30.50	30.00	23.70	26.47
Good	26.70	25.70	25.10	25.50	28.30	28.00	21.90	24.30
Medium	24.70	24.70	23.40	22.87	25.60	25.50	18.50	21.33
Common	22.00	22.70	20.30	20.17	22.00	23.00	14.90	17.65
Spring lamb	30.50	29.60	27.90	30.20	31.50	31.50	24.50	28.03
Mutton:								
Good	14.70	16.70	17.10	16.50	13.20	12.00	14.50	15.00
Medium	12.50	14.70	14.30	14.23	11.20	9.95	11.60	12.80
Common	10.45	12.20	10.40	11.57	8.80	7.85	8.30	9.53

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: June 14–19, 1920; June 13–18, 1921; and June 12–17, 1922.

[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week June 11–16, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Monday	246	$6.57	189	$6.71	178	$6.60	212	$6.32	250	$6.00	237	$6.16	237	$6.11
Tuesday	241	6.57	198	6.75	198	6.85	211	6.32	253	6.08	219	6.24	230	6.15
Wednesday	241	6.66	197	6.82	200	6.71	215	6.40	252	6.05	224	6.28	235	6.17
Thursday	240	6.75	198	6.96	184	6.90	213	6.45	252	6.21	226	6.39	229	6.26
Friday	239	6.87	199	7.16	191	6.74	212	6.53	249	6.29	223	6.41	234	6.31
Saturday	259	6.79	188	7.28	178	6.53	216	6.59	257	6.23	223	6.50	225	6.40
Average:														
June 11–16, 1923	243	6.65	196	6.87	190	6.75	214	6.41	252	6.13	225	6.31	233	6.19
June 4–9, 1923	239	6.91	203	6.91	189	6.71	215	6.61	255	6.39	223	6.51	230	6.49
June 12–17, 1922	246	10.32	195	10.48	....	.....	205	10.38	266	10.12	226	10.26	257	9.94

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Approximately 350,000 pounds of meat was consumed by fire in the smokehouse of one of the larger packers at East St. Louis, Ill., on June 17. This will not prevent the company from conducting its business up to normal capacity, since additional facilities are available.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week June 9–15, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week June 9–15, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.	Week June 9–15, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.	Week June 9–15, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	3,363	89.2	164	119.7	1,392	38.7
Denver	4,459	42.8	560	67.1	2,311	
East St. Louis	3,617	108.6	1,145	102.8	342	33.7
Fort Worth	2,160	64.6	103	15.8	121	17.4
Indianapolis	1,002	100.7	1,438	315.4		
Kansas City	11,675	157.2	2,798	113.0	4,805	115.2
Oklahoma City	608	58.2				
Omaha	2,804	113.4	269	15.5	420	12.0
St. Joseph	1,930	404.6	248	161.0	696	58.0
St. Paul	2,905	76.9	2,655	103.0	42	18.9
Sioux City	4,541	126.6	475	112.3	622	123.9
Wichita	930	111.2				
Total	39,994	115.8	9,255	96.0	10,751	70.1
State destination:						
California					2,173	
Colorado	2,256	228.6	410	160.2		
Connecticut	9					
Georgia	26					
Illinois	4,830	101.0	1,790	132.4	706	32.5
Indiana	1,653	98.7	1,438	204.0	277	31.4
Iowa	5,995	115.2	2,853	95.2	1,042	47.3
Kansas	3,622	134.1	120	28.3	170	28.4
Kentucky	248	52.8			192	69.8
Michigan	1,026	214.2			391	23.1
Minnesota	376	30.1	436	84.7	42	13.2
Missouri	4,233	173.0	743	152.6	4,332	109.6
Nebraska	6,638	189.3	1,045	98.0	671	45.3
New Jersey	26					
New York	180	69.0				
Ohio	1,988	111.4	214	49.6	168	33.6
Oklahoma	1,216	102.6				
Pennsylvania	303	80.4			89	
South Dakota	2,650	103.6				
Texas	694	33.6	103	205.0	121	22.2
Utah					138	
Virginia	37	46.2				
West Virginia	264					
Wisconsin	798	86.3	103	239.5	239	189.7
Wyoming	916	165.9				
Total	39,994	115.8	9,255	96.0	10,751	70.1

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season With Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to June 15, 1923	4,033,189	562,067	2,946,279
Same period 1 year ago	3,148,523	364,707	2,479,577
Same period 2 years ago	2,920,501	395,272	3,676,078
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	132.9	147.9	95.7

New record prices were established for Lancaster County, Pa., beef cattle at the third annual fat cattle show held at the Lancaster stockyards on June 6 and 7. Competition for the 1,572 head of cattle was keen, buyers from all sections of the East and Middle West being present. The average price of $10.67 per 100 pounds was $1.62 higher than last years' average. The grand champion individual steer sold for $75 per hundred pounds, while the grand champion carload of 14 head brought $15 per 100 pounds.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending June 16 amounted to 2,932 bales, weighing 1,015,945 lbs., valued at $347,025. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 15,477 bales, weighing 5,346,336 lbs., valued at $2,594,046.

Exports of wool from Australia and New Zealand from the beginning of last July to the end of March amounted to more than 2,000,000 bales, according to the London Daily Telegraph of April 9. The paper stated that the current Australasian clip has been put on the market far more expeditiously than before the war.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending June 19, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Absorption and Retention of Hydrocyanic Acid by Fumigated Food Products. By E. L. Griffin, assistant chemist, and I. E. Neifert, junior chemist, insecticide and fungicide laboratory, miscellaneous division, Bureau of Chemistry; N. Perrine, assistant in plant fumigation, Federal Horticultural Board, and A. B. Duckett, scientific assistant, stored-product insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 16, pls. 2, May 9, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1149.**) Price, 5 cents.

Contains the results of experiments conducted to determine the quantity of hydrocyanic acid absorbed and retained by fumigated foodstuffs.

Boll-Weevil Cotton in Texas. By O. F. Cook, bionomist in charge, office of crop acclimatization and adaptation investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 20, pls. 4, May 12, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1153.**) Price, 5 cents.

This bulletin discusses cultivation practices that are necessary when growing cotton in Texas under boll-weevil conditions.

Effect of Composition on the Palatability of Ice Cream. By Owen E. Williams and George R. Campbell, dairy manufacturing specialists, dairy division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 8, figs. 3. June 7, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1161.**) Price, 5 cents.

Evaporation of fruits. By Joseph S. Caldwell, plant physiologist, office of horticultural and pomological investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 64, figs. 18. May, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1141.**) Price, 10 cents.

Of interest to fruit growers who have such quantities of surplus fruit as to require the employment of large-scale factory methods for its utilization. The bulletin is intended to serve as a rather complete nontechnical handbook of information in regard to methods of evaporating fruits which are applicable to farm conditions.

Greenhouse Construction and Heating. By James H. Beattie, horticulturist, office of horticultural and pomological investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 38, figs. 20. May, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1318.**)

This bulletin discusses the construction and heating of greenhouses, giving such information as will be useful to those who contemplate engaging in the business.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction During the Period From October 1 to December 31, 1920. Pp. 96, pls. 6. Issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, May 1923. (**Inventory No. 65; 51358 to 52305.**)

List of Workers in Subjects Pertaining to Agriculture. Part 2. State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. 1922–1923. Prepared by the States Relations Service. Pp. 108. May, 1923. (**Miscellaneous Circular No. 4**) Price, 15 cents.

Marketing the Early-Potato Crop. By George B. Fiske, investigator in marketing fruits and vegetables and Paul Froehlich, assistant in market surveys, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 33, figs. 18, May, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1316.**)

This bulletin tells how the crop is sold in the leading early-potato sections; the location, shipping points, and relative importance of the heavy early shipping districts are shown; kind and source of information which the grower should use are described; and the grower told how to make the most of them in marketing his crop.

The Production of Cucumbers in Greenhouses. By James H. Beattie, horticulturist, office of horticultural and pomological investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 30, figs. 18. May, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1320.**)

Silver-Fox Farming. By Frank G. Ashbrook, assistant biologist, division of economic investigations, Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 60, figs. 60, pls. 4, June 20, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1151.**) Price, 15 cents.

Supersedes Farmers' Bulletin, 795, "The Domesticated Silver Fox".

Soil Survey of Houston County, Alabama. By R. T. Avon Burke and A. T. Sweet. Pp. 30, fig. 1, map. (**From F. O. Soils, 1920.**)

(Continued on page 620.)

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Easy and Unsettled—Declines Small.

Though the net reduction in prices was not large, the butter markets were easy and unsettled during the greater part of the week ending June 16. Trading was nervous, and lacked the confidence usually displayed at this season. Current receipts moved sluggishly and in many instances it was necessary to push sales by concessions. Jobbers kept their purchases at a minimum and receivers put forth more than the usual efforts to keep stocks moving. Some butter was applied on a number of storage orders which had not yet been filled but buying for these purposes was not active and was done mostly when the market for the moment appeared bottom. Storing by receivers to obviate losses was relatively less active and more reluctantly done. A greater number had so little confidence in the situation that they preferred to take a small loss by immediate sale. The market at times appeared weak enough to justify material reductions in prices.

Several factors prevented more than an occasional quarter or half cent decline. Receipts were not of the best quality. The brief hot spell of the early part of June seems to have caught the producer and manufacturer unprepared, many of the fine marks appearing on the large markets taking a place with the lower scores. That the lighter supply of the finer marks gave the markets some strength is evidenced by the more pronounced weakness and greater declines of the underscores. Operators holding unfilled orders for butter to store had deferred filling them in the hope of lower prices later in June. Each time the market declined, however, there were some who came in for enough to prevent any further immediate decline. Last and possibly most important were contracts with shippers, many of them at prices over the market for 92 score.

The import situation remains of paramount importance among the reasons for the lack of confidence in the markets. Instead of exporting considerable quantities, as was done last year, large quantities have been imported and further imports are expected. Last year exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 524,721 pounds in June, 1,919,596 pounds in July, and 619,397 pounds in August, in addition to the regular exports to Central and South American countries. At the same time imports were of no consequence during the season of heavy production. This year there have been no exports aside from those of a regular nature, while imports at New York thus far have amounted to 8,468,880 pounds, which included 4,058,432 pounds of Danish, 3,525,648 pounds of New Zealand, and 799,120 pounds from the Argentine. Instead of being relieved of three million pounds through exports, the domestic markets have already absorbed about eight and one-half million pounds of imported goods. This factor alone has done much to make operators cautious. It is no doubt also responsible for the narrow range in prices between Chicago and New York. Imports during the week under review amounted to 2,150 casks of Danish, 3,200 boxes of Argentine, 405 casks from Holland, 2,000 boxes of unsalted New Zealand from England, and 18 casks of Irish. Danish offerings for future shipment were reported 30–30½ cents c. i. f., which price at the moment was not attractive, but there was nothing to indicate that the spread between American and Danish markets would not become wide enough to attract further business.

Light Demand Weakens Cheese Markets.

The top heavy condition which has featured cheese markets for the past few weeks was still evident, at the close of the week ending June 16, and there were signs here and there pointing to a more general feeling among the trade that the possibility of prices holding to the prevailing level was a question.

Prominent among the week's developments was the arrival at New York of approximately 1,300 cases of New Zealand cheese. This was held cheese and full grass, and will supplement the stocks of domestic held goods which are becoming scarce. A price of around 27¢ to 28¢ will have to be obtained for it, depending upon whether or not it has to be reboxed in domestic packages. The shipment itself would not materially affect markets, but the sentimental influence appeared to be of some consequence. It was reported that shipments of New Zealand cheese were offered during the week for delivery in February and March at 19½¢ c. i. f., which with the tariff added will make the cost about the same as present costs of domestic so-called "fodder" cheese and around 1¢ less than present costs of full grass goods.

Demand for storing has as yet failed to reach more than ordinary proportions. There was some inquiry during the week, but actual trading was slow on the whole. The increase in storage stocks in the four markets during the first half of June was approximately 2,000,000 lbs. Last year during the same period the increase was about 25% heavier than this.

Reports from distributing markets also indicated a weak, unsettled feeling. Buyers were practically off the market except for supplies for current business, but sellers so far have tried to hold their asking prices as close to replacement costs as possible. Stocks in the markets are beginning to show some accumulation, which has also lent to the nervous feeling.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	June 11–16, 1923.	June 4–9, 1923.	June 12–17, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	21,042,342	20,422,163	22,265,247
Receipts since Jan. 1	391,321,317	280,278,975	291,302,694
Put into cold storage	6,651,444	6,929,865	7,253,329
Withdrawn from cold storage	484,429	575,523	569,500
Change during week	+6,167,015	+6,354,342	+6,683,829
Total holdings	17,956,932	11,789,917	22,415,560
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	5,694,700	5,849,273	5,095,867
Receipts since Jan. 1	89,567,726	83,873,026	83,766,298
Put into cold storage	2,688,850	2,290,447	2,167,414
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,438,123	1,197,278	859,800
Change during week	+1,250,727	+1,093,169	+1,307,614
Total holdings	8,608,416	7,357,689	9,252,464
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	3,689,531	3,399,225	3,829,546
Receipts since Jan. 1	118,575,100	114,885,569	86,427,862
Put into cold storage	1,563,627	1,562,337	1,380,078
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,102,932	3,408,064	2,424,100
Change during week	−1,539,305	−1,845,727	−1,044,022
Total holdings	37,877,481	39,416,786	26,942,015
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	498,521	522,140	484,649
Receipts since Jan. 1	10,326,248	9,827,727	10,464,452
Put into cold storage	299,418	340,804	242,220
Withdrawn from cold storage	16,596	13,228	13,922
Change during week	+282,822	+327,576	+228,298
Total holdings	4,125,440	3,842,618	4,521,185

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

June 11-16, 1923, with comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter (cents per lb.).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	39½	39	40½	40½	43¾
Tuesday	39	38½	40	40½	44½
Wednesday	38½	38½	39¾	40	44¾
Thursday	38½	38½	39½	40	45
Friday	38¾	39	39½	40	45¼
Saturday	39	39¼	40	40	45¼
Average:					
June 11–16, 1923	38.88	38.79	39.88	40.17	44.75
June 4–9, 1923	39.04	38.67	40.00	40.17	44.46
June 12–17, 1922	36.25	35.34	36.75	36.90	38.10

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	23½–24	23¾–24¼	25½–26¼	23½	.....
Tuesday	23½–24	23¾–24¼	25½–26¼	24¼	23¾
Wednesday	23½–24	23¾–24¼	25½–26¼	24¼	23½
Thursday	23½–24	23½–24	25¾–26¼	25½	.....
Friday	24½–25½	23½–24	25¾–26½	25¾	.....
Saturday	24½–25½	23½–24	25¾–26½	25¾	.....
Average:					
June 11–16, 1923	24.16	23.88	26.00	24.87	23.63
June 4–9, 1923	23.75	24.00	25.71	21.54	23.75
June 12–17, 1922	19.17	18.50	20.45	17.25	18.08

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

June 11–16, 1923.

	Cents per lb.		*Cents per lb.*
Monday	39½	Friday	39¼
Tuesday	39	Saturday	39¼
Wednesday	38½		
Thursday	39	Average	39.04

Report of Fluid Milk Market for June.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city for 3.5% B. F.	Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Selling price.[1] On routes. Family trade.	Selling price.[1] At retail stores.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cts. per qt.	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Per ct.*
Ala	Birmingham	7.48	11.25-12.5	12-15	15-17	15	4.5
Calif	Los Angeles	7.52	11.25-11.66	14	15	15	3.6-4.5
	San Diego	7.52	10.41	12	14	14	3.8
	San Francisco	6.68	9.83	10-11	12-13	12-13	3.75-4.0
Colo	Col. Springs	5.74	7.5	10	11	11-12	3.4-3.8
	Denver	4.51	7.5-8.75	10	12	9-12	3.5-3.8
	Pueblo	6.18	7.5	10	12	12	3.6
Conn	Bridgeport	7.05	10	12	14	14	3.6
	Hartford	8.06	11	13	15	14-15	4.0
	New Haven	7.30-8.06	11.5	13	15	15	3.7-3.75
Del	Wilmington	6.88	11	13	13	15	3.6-3.7
D. C	Washington	7.24	10	11	14	12-14	3.5-4.0
Fla	Jacksonville	7.24	11.25	12-13	15-16	15-16	4-4.2
	Miami	12.48	15-17.5	15-20	10-20	15-25	3.5-5.0
	Tampa	9.99	13.75	14	18	18	4.4
Ill	Chicago	5.91	7-10	12	13	13	3.5
	Peoria	4.51	7.5	9.5	12	11-12	3.6
	Rockford	5.16	8	9	11	11	3.5-3.7
Ind	Evansville	4.51	8.25	10.5	12	12	3.5
	Indianapolis	4.51-4.88	8	10-10.5	12	12	3.6-3.8
	South Bend	4.94	8	9	11	11	3.8
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	4.87	.....	7	10	9-10	.....
	Davenport	4.62	7	7-8	10	9-10	3.7-3.8
	Des Moines	5.05-5.26	8-8.35	9-10	12	10-12	3.2-3.8
	Sioux City	4.72	7.5	8	10	10	3.6
Kans	Topeka	4.23	7.5	7-10	10-14	8-11	3.25-3.8
	Wichita	4.19	8.75	9	11	11	.....
Ky	Lexington	4.94-5.69	8.75-10	10	14-15	13-14	3.6-4.5
	Louisville	4.43-4.58	7.5-8.75	10	12	12	3.8-4.0
La	Alexandria	4.99	10	10	.....	12	4.0
	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	14	14	4.0
Md	Baltimore	6.85	10	12-13	13	13-15	4-4.2
	Cumberland	6.76	10	11	13	13	4.0
Mass	Boston	7.26-7.33	9.25	11.5	13.5	12	3.7
	Fall River	8.60	11	11.5	14	12-14	3.35
	Springfield	6.49	11	9-11	12-14	10-14	3.35-3.7
Mich	Detroit	6.44	10-11	11-13	14	13-14	3.3-3.7
	Grand Rapids	5.59	8	10	12	10-12	3.5-3.6
	Lansing	4.83	7.5	8	10	10	Flat.
Minn	Duluth	5.80	8	10	12	12	3.7
	Minneapolis	5.54	8.75	9.5	11	11	3.75
	St. Paul	5.54	9	9.5	11	11	3.5
Mo	Hannibal	5.67	7.5	.....	.....	10	.....
	Kansas City	5.11	10	9-12	13	10-16	3.6-3.8
	St. Louis	4.70-5.16	8.75-9.5	11	13	13	3.7-3.8
Mont	Billings	4.56	5-6.25	8-9	10-11	10	.....
	Butte	4.87	7.5	10	12	12-13	3.5-3.7
Nebr	Lincoln	3.95	6.5	8.5	10	10	3.5
	Omaha	4.51	9	9.5	11-15	11	3.2
N. H	Concord	6.23	8	10-12	12	12	3.35-3.9
N. J	Hoboken	.....	7	9.66	14	14	3.7
	Trenton	7.60	10	12	13	14-15	3.7
N. Mex	Albuquerque	6.87	11.25	12.5	15	15	4.0
N. Y	Albany	5.52-5.56	7-7.5	13	13	14-15	3.6
	Buffalo	5.76	8-9	9.5-10	12	11-12	3.6
	New York [2]	4.96-5.44	9-10	13	14	14-15	3.6
	Rochester	6.08	9.5	10.5	12	.....	3.7
N. C	Raleigh	7.05	11.25	14	16	18	4.0
	Winston-Salem	7.09	10-11.25	13	16	17	4.5
N. Dak	Fargo	4.21	6.25	8	.....	10	3.5
	Jamestown	4.83	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Ohio	Cincinnati	4.94-5.16	8.5-9	11	12	12	3.5-3.8
	Cleveland	6.87-7.31	9.5	10.5-11.5	12-14	9-14	3.5-3.7
	Toledo	5.16-5.69	9	10.5	12	12	3.3-3.7
Okla	Tulsa	6.02	10	13	15	15-16	4-4.1
Oreg	Portland	4.51	7.5-8.75	9	12	11	3.8-4.0
	Salem	4.08	8	9.5	12	12	4.0
Pa	Harrisburg	5.37-6.49	8	11.5	13	13	3.5
	Philadelphia	7.05-7.61	9-9.75	11-13	13	13-14	3.7-3.8
	Pittsburgh	7.31	9-10	13.5	14	.....	3.5-3.8
	Scranton	6.04-6.08	10	12	13	13	3.6
R. I	Providence	7.33	.....	11.5	14	.....	.....
S. C	Charleston	7.99	11	14	17	17	3.8
S. Dak	Sioux Falls	4.83	7.5	8	10	10	3.5-3.6
Tenn	Memphis	5.99	7.5-8.75	10-11	13-15	12-14	4.0
	Nashville	4.21	8.75	10	12	12	4.2
Tex	Dallas	6.02	10	12	15	13-15	4.0
	El Paso	6.98	10	11	13	12-15	3.6-4.0
Utah	Salt Lake City	4.51	7.5	9	.....	11	3.6
Va	Norfolk	6.72	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
	Richmond	8.44-8.70	11	13	14	.....	3.8
Wash	Seattle	5.26	8.25	9.5	12	11-12	3.5-3.6
	Spokane	5.16-5.72	9	10	12	12	3.7-4.0
W. Va	Clarksburg	5.91	8.75	12.5	.....	15	3.8
Wis	Kenosha	6.23	9	10	11	11	3.6
	Milwaukee	5.59	6.5-7.5	8.5	10	7-10	3.4-3.6
	Racine	5.16	8.5	9	10	10	3.6

[1] These prices represent standard or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3.2 per cent to 5 per cent in different cities.

[2] The dealers' buying prices for New York City apply to milk purchased in the 200-210 mile zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

Section.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.	Comparison of prices for same markets. Number of local markets.	Average for— June, 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1922.
New England	8	$2.65-$3.45	$2.99	8	$2.99	$2.98	$2.83
Middle Atlantic	18	2.23-2.95	2.62	16	2.60	2.56	1.92
East North Central	28	1.75-3.20	2.34	25	2.34	2.36	1.77
West North Central	21	1.54-3.10	2.14	20	2.12	2.18	1.67
South Atlantic	15	2.36-4.81	3.31	13	3.30	3.26	2.79
East South Central	5	1.88-2.90	2.41	4	2.31	2.43	1.75
West South Central	6	1.75-3.04	2.49	5	2.64	2.66	1.82
Mountain	11	1.75-3.20	2.32	8	2.33	2.38	1.98
Pacific	10	1.60-3.50	2.54	8	2.67	2.66	2.12
United States	122	1.54-4.81	2.53	107	2.54	2.55	2.07

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18-25% B. F.), per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	17	25	.....	9
New York	17	27-28	29	24
Philadelphia	16	19-30	17	13
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	10
Cincinnati	15	24	14	.....
Chicago	23	25	16	10-24
Minneapolis	.....	.....	15	.....
St. Louis	18	25	17	10-20
Washington	16-20	30	17	12
Jacksonville	22	.....	20	11
New Orleans	18	30	17	12
Memphis	.....	25-30	13-15	7
Portland	.....	20-21	15	12
San Francisco	.....	23	15	13
Average of above cities	18.22	25.58	17.16	12.91

Cold Storage Report for June 1, 1923.

Cold storage holdings of apples on June 1 were 150,000 bbls. and 380,000 boxes, an equivalent of 77,000 bbls. compared with 314,000 bbls. on hand the same date a year ago. These holdings were only slightly (26,000 bbls.) above the 5-year average for June.

Creamery butter began an in movement during the month of May and holdings on June 1 showed an increase over May 1 of approximately 205%. Stocks on hand were 9,907,000 lbs., compared with 13,202,000 lbs. for the same date a year ago and a 5-year average of 17,978,000 lbs.

Holdings of cheese showed a decided increase for the month, and stocks for the first of the month were somewhat higher than a year ago and the 5-year average. Total holdings of all varieties of this commodity were 26,206,000 lbs., compared with 24,069,000 lbs. June 1, 1922, 24,449,000 lbs., 5-year average, and 21,192,000 lbs, last month.

The movement of case eggs into storage increased rapidly during May, the holdings June 1 being 7,884,000 cases against 3,737,000 cases May 1, an increase of over 111%. Stocks on hand approach very closely the holdings of June 1, 1922, which were 8,056,000 cases, and were 1,556,000 cases above the 5-year average for the same date.

The heavy out movement of poultry continued through May, total stocks of all poultry being 57,240,000 lbs., compared with 74,562,000 lbs. on May 1. The holdings were still considerably heavier than last year and the 5-year average, June 1, 1922, stocks being 38,602,000 lbs. and the 5-year average 35,819,000 lbs.

Lard stocks maintained about the same level as last month, holdings June 1 being 84,671,000 lbs., compared with 85,251,000 lbs. for May 1.

Cold Storage Holdings on June 1, 1923, with Comparative Figures.

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Commodity.	May 1, 5-year average.	May 1, 1922.	May 1, 1923.	June 1, 5-year average.	June 1, 1922.	June, 1923.
Apples.						
Barrels	305	248	578	95	74	150
Boxes	1,441	2,088	1,475	467	721	380
Total apples (barrels) [1]	785	944	1,070	251	314	277
Lemons (boxes).						
Domestic	.....	6	12	.....	17	22
Imported	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Total lemons	.....	6	13	.....	18	24
Butter (pounds).						
Creamery	7,658	3,830	3,248	17,978	13,202	9,907
Packing stock	1,337	972	65	1,792	1,252	164
Cheese (pounds).						
American	13,012	10,868	14,077	15,934	15,481	17,490
Swiss, including block	1,452	2,043	1,853	1,183	1,572	1,690
Brick and Munster	663	949	961	779	1,158	1,314
Limburger	399	346	371	362	351	420
Cottage, pot and bakers'	2,287	1,315	681	2,814	1,391	1,452
Cream and Neufchatel	88	94	70	101	74	133
All other varieties	2,759	3,365	3,179	3,276	4,042	3,707
Total cheese	20,660	18,980	21,192	24,449	24,069	26,206
Eggs.						
Cases	3,585	4,648	3,737	6,328	8,056	7,884
Frozen (pounds)	12,789	14,154	12,921	16,431	18,273	20,655
Frozen Poultry (pounds).						
Broilers	6,158	5,397	6,503	4,519	3,473	4,463
Roasters	14,850	20,026	27,036	10,263	15,107	21,166
Fowls	8,521	6,702	11,099	5,732	4,341	7,431
Turkeys	5,927	6,022	12,206	5,124	5,295	10,936
Miscellaneous varieties	11,884	12,093	17,718	10,181	10,386	13,244
Total frozen poultry	47,340	50,840	74,562	35,819	38,602	57,240
Meats (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	142,756	45,341	54,522	122,200	37,548	41,166
Beef, in process of cure	(2)	10,759	11,667	(2)	11,322	11,520
Beef, cured	25,611	8,407	12,346	23,713	7,982	12,236
Total beef	168,367	64,507	78,535	145,913	56,852	64,922
Pork, frozen	141,211	103,907	213,224	145,767	114,571	210,503
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(2)	71,201	109,943	(2)	84,641	90,480
Pork, dry salt, cured	349,616	70,829	117,785	345,106	73,049	123,425
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(2)	214,115	288,525	(2)	227,828	275,548
Pork, pickled, cured	379,614	134,189	210,594	387,951	135,567	206,540
Total pork	870,441	594,241	940,071	878,824	635,656	906,496
Lamb and mutton, frozen	8,150	2,071	5,774	7,100	2,310	4,582
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	84,785	52,068	69,385	79,065	50,205	66,871
Total meats	1,131,743	712,887	1,093,765	1,110,902	745,023	1,042,871
Lard	121,217	96,055	85,251	129,477	123,798	84,671

Fish (pounds).	Apr. 15, 5-year average.	Apr. 15, 1922.	Apr. 15, 1923.	May 15, 5-year average.	May 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.
Fish, frozen	26,046	17,485	10,590	26,361	17,076	12,117
Herring, cured	13,589	12,861	14,741	14,855	12,894	15,572
Salmon, mild cured	3,079	2,002	2,247	3,038	1,684	1,897

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel.
[2] Prior to 1920 figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Danish Dairies in Hungary.

A Danish firm in Budapest has obtained a concession from the Hungarian Government for the erection in Hungary of 40 dairies on the Danish system. The firm intends to export butter and cheese. The first of these dairies has commenced operations and the plans are now being made for the importation of Danish dairy cattle.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen and Fish Frozen During Month.

[000 omitted.]

Variety (pounds).	April, 1921.	April, 1922.	April, 1923.	May, 1921.	May, 1922.	May, 1923.
Beef, frozen	6,773	5,630	5,180	6,091	5,889	6,112
Beef placed in cure	6,451	7,839	9,516	6,983	8,446	8,899
Pork, frozen	29,749	31,592	55,615	37,337	42,703	41,382
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure	77,621	63,322	112,638	83,639	92,154	89,912
Pork, pickled, placed in cure	143,582	133,516	195,175	158,652	167,509	182,192
Lamb and mutton, frozen	453	816	424	754	930	345
Lard produced	119,375	116,074	179,292	121,464	130,766	153,310

	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15.	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15.	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15.	Apr. 15 to May 15.	Apr. 15 to May 15.	Apr. 15 to May 15.
Fish, frozen	2,413	1,497	1,400	2,698	1,980	5,240

Cold Storage Holdings June 1, 1923, by Sections.

[000 omitted.]

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Apples.									
Barrels	3	60	52	16	17	2	.....	.....	.....
Boxes	9	44	84	30	12	9	29	5	158
Lemons (boxes).									
Domestic	.....	2	3	9	1	1	5	1	.....
Imported	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Butter (pounds).									
Creamery	536	2,608	2,225	1,047	397	55	270	188	2,583
Packing stock	.....	4	53	33	57	3	9	2	3
Cheese (pounds).									
American	1,033	5,353	6,636	646	436	182	589	1,008	1,616
Swiss, including block	.....	358	1,101	53	27	3	10	9	129
Brick and Munster	.....	96	1,037	114	1	2	9	9	46
Limburger	.....	119	243	10	.....	1	1	1	45
Cottage, pot and bakers'	120	305	933	38	29	.....	.....	.....	27
Cream and Neufchatel	2	28	65	8	.....	.....	19	4	7
All other varieties	2	1,800	1,646	53	12	.....	30	2	162
Eggs.									
Cases	688	2,508	1,800	1,436	84	234	242	141	691
Frozen (pounds)	1,328	5,735	6,208	4,064	467	250	336	66	1,591
Frozen Poultry (pounds)									
Broilers	409	1,358	2,023	233	92	9	50	6	283
Roasters	3,200	9,379	7,333	645	284	3	51	2	169
Fowls	925	2,458	2,765	531	356	40	68	27	261
Turkeys	1,151	4,673	2,152	1,474	175	69	80	47	1,115
Miscellaneous varieties	1,311	5,677	4,660	1,066	46	129	79	52	224
Meats (pounds).									
Beef, frozen	2,725	8,799	17,900	7,095	596	22	1,846	789	1,334
Beef, in process of cure	656	2,771	5,111	1,927	250	21	428	61	295
Beef, cured	564	1,651	7,257	2,210	249	10	42	35	218
Pork, frozen	16,056	18,288	81,478	74,280	3,484	1,086	3,717	3,942	8,172
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,778	3,211	35,187	43,001	3,746	1,597	727	697	536
Pork, dry salt, cured	2,020	4,352	54,452	48,095	5,898	2,969	4,355	881	402
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	10,583	26,233	97,641	114,947	5,834	3,066	3,576	3,548	10,120
Pork, pickled, cured	9,060	13,059	82,192	78,162	9,038	902	5,788	2,533	5,806
Lamb and mutton, frozen	1,255	2,766	214	166	86	.....	16	5	74
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	3,576	6,237	25,272	25,483	1,304	495	1,826	855	1,823
Lard	5,068	6,164	37,784	24,007	1,338	967	1,608	2,076	5,659
Fish, frozen (May 15, 1923)	2,429	3,185	1,336	1,563	56	61	53	.....	3,434
Herring, cured (May 15, 1923)	752	9,711	2,737	315	143	.....	.....	35	1,879
Salmon, mild cured (May 15, 1923)	51	1,158	80	37	3	.....	.....	.....	568

The general trend of the British oils and fats market is at present downward according to Yorkshire Observer, May 28, 1923. There are no indications to show an all-round improvement in the immediate future. The excess of imports over exports of oils, fats, and oil seeds (converting the latter into their oil equivalent), excluding butter, lard, and margarine, during the first four months of 1923 amounted to 66,995 tons, and including butter, lard, and margarine to 104,674 tons.

Fruits and Vegetables

Peach Shipments Delayed.

The approach of summer, with its good supplies of all seasonable fruits and vegetables, has caused consistent declines in the wholesale prices of leading products. Those lines which are not so plentiful—such as good southern cabbage and tomatoes, western lettuce, and Bermuda-type onions—show a firm market tone. Aggregate shipments are running below last season's and for the week ending June 16 were 5,000 cars less than the total for the same period in 1922. Greatest losses are in watermelons, tomatoes, and new potatoes. Combined weekly movement of 11 products decreased slightly to 11,476 cars.

Peaches.—Peaches will not be so plentiful as last year, but a fairly good crop of the late varieties is expected. Spring frosts damaged the fruit in many sections of the country and generally delayed the picking. Carlot movement to June 16 was little over 1,100 cars, or 450 less than last season's early shipments. Georgia had marketed only 1,040 cars and California about 70. At this time in 1922 carlot shipments had already been reported from North and South Carolina and from Arkansas.

GEORGIA EARLY VARIETIES CLEANING UP.

With Georgia Uneedas about cleaned up, haulings were increasing in the Fort Valley section and there was good demand for good fruit. Cash track sales of Dixie Queens and Arps in bushel baskets and six-basket carriers closed at $1.75, Early Rose ranging up to $3. The season is not yet in full swing in city markets; movement was rather draggy although supplies will become heavier in a short while. A sharp break occurred in Boston and declines were noticed in most other consuming centers. Closing sales of Georgia early varieties were made at $1.25–$2, with top of $2.75 in Pittsburgh. Early Rose sixes jobbed at $3–$4 in New York.

California leads all other States as a producer of peaches, but a very large part of that crop is canned. Shipments of the fresh fruit from California last year filled about 9,100 cars. Georgia ranked next with 7,310 cars, and New York third with 6,800. Other States shipping more than 1,500 cars were Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and Arkansas, while those marketing slightly less than 1,500 cars were North Carolina, Colorado, and Utah. The season's shipments totaled 38,250 cars, compared with 27,300 in 1921 and a little less than 27,000 in 1920.

Based on June 1 condition, the forecast of this year's crop is about 46,525,000 bushels, or about 10,000,000 less than last season and 3,500,000 more than the five-year average. Georgia may have a million bushels more than in 1922, but the Carolinas will have only half of last year's production. A short crop also is predicted for Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Colorado. New York's production will not equal last season's, but New Jersey and Pennsylvania probably will have as many if not more peaches than in 1922. A good crop is expected in Ohio and Texas. California's output may be 2,500,000 bushels less than the large 1922 crop.

POTATO PRICES LOWER.

Potatoes.—North Carolina led in potato shipments for the week, sending 1,289 cars. South Carolina shipped 669, Virginia 492, and Alabama 210. The movement of new potatoes totaled 3,207 cars, but for the season to date has been one-third lighter than last season's output. Old stock shipments were 1,294 cars, most of which came from Maine, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Virginia and Carolina Cobblers ranged mostly $4.50–$5.75 per barrel in consuming centers. Some marked with special brands brought $6–$6.25. Prices at North Carolina shipping points closed at $4.50 f. o. b. Sacked Bliss Triumphs from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas sold in midwestern markets at $2.75–$3 per 100 pounds and at $2 f. o. b.

Cantaloupes.—Shipments of Imperial Valley cantaloupes increased 50 per cent. In consequence, f. o. b. prices at Brawley declined rapidly, closing at $1.50–$1.75 for standards 45's. Ripe stock for western shipment ranged $2.25–$2.40 cash track because of the relative scarcity of such melons. A weaker tone prevailed in consuming markets, with large lots moving at $3.50–$4.50 per crate. Georgia green meats and pink meats in flat crates of 12–15 melons sold at 50¢–85¢ in eastern cities. The acreage of late cantaloupes shows a net decrease of 15 per cent, Colorado's plantings being seriously reduced from last year.

Watermelons.—As watermelon shipments cleaned up in the Ocala section of Florida, a rather steady tone was noted in f. o. b. sales. Melons averaging 22–24 pounds sold at $175–$250 per carload, cash track to growers, smaller sizes ranging as low as $75–$150. Movement is becoming active in the northern sections of the State and in southern Georgia. Tom Watsons of medium size were jobbing in wholesale markets at prices much below those of the previous week, general range being $300–$550 per carload. Florida shipped more than 900 cars during the week, California 160 cars, and Texas 16.

GOOD TOMATOES IN DEMAND.

Tomatoes.—With Florida tomatoes running low, Mississippi and Texas are now the chief sources of supply. Two-thirds of the week's movement was from Mississippi and about 100 cars came from Texas, with Florida's shipments below 200. Prices held up fairly well in most cities, because good quality stock is not very plentiful. Florida fancy count, turning wrapped tomatoes sold lower at $3.50–$4.50 per six-basket carrier. Repacked pinks brought $6 in Kansas City. Mississippi wrapped stock, green and turning, closed at $1.50–$2.25 per four-basket crate, and declined to $1.35–$1.50 at shipping points. Texas fours were firm at $2–$2.10 f. o. b. cash track, auction sales of pink stock being reported at slightly higher levels. In midwestern markets, Texas tomatoes were jobbing at $2.50–$2.75.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Mississippi pointed-type *cabbage* held steady to firm at $1.75–$2.50 per barrel crate in Chicago and other central cities, reaching $3 in Pittsburgh. New York market on Virginia Wakefields weakened to $1–$1.25, but in Philadelphia Eastern Shore stock brought $1.75–$1.85. Shipments increased to 723 cars, more than half of which came from Virginia. Idaho and Washington *lettuce* is now a feature in many markets; 190 of the week's total of 280 cars were from those States. California Iceberg type, in crates of 4–6 dozen heads, moved slowly at $4.50–$5.50, Washington stock selling generally at $6 per crate. Southern California *onion* shipments are nearly over but the northern district marketed 75 cars last week. Texas sent only 28 cars and Louisiana 5. Standard crates of Texas Yellow Bermudas closed nearly steady at $2.25–$2.85, with Californias ranging $2.50–$3 per crate.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of June 10–16 and Season to June 16, with Comparisons.

Product.	June 10–16, 1923.	June 3–9, 1923.	June 11–17, 1922.	Total this season to June 16.	Total last season to June 17.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	19	22	19	46,188	56,244	56,270
Barrel areas	81	110	31	64,750	32,063	32,013
Cabbage	723	500	454	11,555	15,976	40,610
Cantaloupes	1,980	1,322	2,273	4,733	3,231	30,614
Lettuce	281	185	118	17,548	14,971	22,026
Onions	119	106	212	3,786	5,884	29,238
Peaches	460	630	455	1,109	1,565	38,316
Potatoes:						
White—						
1923 crop	3,207	3,364	5,042	13,590	20,249	246,271
1922 crop	1,294	1,697	1,138	246,271	237,567	238,288
Strawberries	718	1,924	557	16,453	18,181	18,716
Tomatoes	1,039	728	1,789	11,169	13,992	26,375
Vegetables, mixed	471	599	275	10,479	7,931	19,718
Watermelons	1,084	908	4,085	2,300	10,650	46,924
Total	11,476	12,095	16,448	.....	.....	.....

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables F. O. B. Shipping Points.

June 18, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	June 18, 1923.	June 11, 1923.	June 19, 1922.
Potatoes	Elizabeth City, N. C.	Barrel	$4.50	$4.25–4.50	$2.90–3.25
	Onley, Va.	do	5.15–5.25	.....	3.50–3.90
	Eagle Lake, Tex.	100 lbs. sacked	2.00	2.25	.....
Watermelons	Ocala, Fla.	Bulk per car	175–250	175–250	.....
Cantaloupes	Brawley, Calif.	Standards 45's	1.50–1.75	2.30–2.50	1.75–1.85
Tomatoes	Crystal Springs, Miss.	4-basket carrier	1.45–1.50	1.95–2.00	.75– .80
	Jackson ville, Tex.	do	2.00–2.10	1.75–2.00	.50
Peaches	Fort Valley, Ga.	6-basket carrier	1.75	1.35–1.60	2.00–2.75

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week June 12-18, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for June 18, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

NEW POTATOES. (Prices quoted on North and South Carolina Irish Cobblers, No. 1, per barrel.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	June 12-18 1923.	June 5-11 1923.	June 13-19 1922.	Jan. 1-June 18, 1923.	Jan. 1-June 19, 1922.	June 18, 1923.	June 11, 1923.	June 19, 1922.
New York	854	532	827	3,189	3,834	$4.00-4.50	$5.50-6.00	$3.75-4.25
Boston	92	49	133	827	557	5.75	6.00-6.25	5.00-5.50
Philadelphia	361	282	507	1,322	1,912	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.25	2.40-3.25
Baltimore	84	51	191	354	587	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	3.50-4.00
Pittsburgh	158	136	218	622	750	5.00-5.65	5.25-5.50	3.50-4.00
Cincinnati	95	107	126	393	594	5.50	[1] 2.65-2.75	[1] 2.50-2.75
Chicago	344	264	413	1,101	1,428	5.50-5.75	6.00	4.50-4.75
St. Louis	109	98	163	373	651	[1] 2.75-3.00	[1] 2.75-3.00	[1] 2.50-3.10
Kansas City	98	100	247	312	638	[1] 2.75-3.00	[1] 3.00	[1] 2.50-2.75

WATERMELONS. (Prices quoted on Florida Tom Watsons—22-30 lbs. average, bulk per car.)

New York	165	74	234	593	852	$300.00-650.00	$500.00-900.00	$400.00-550.00
Boston	31	17	50	117	190	[2] .50- .75	[2] .50- .65	[2] .30- .60
Philadelphia	62	11	112	154	250	285.00-525.00	900.00	325.00-625.00
Baltimore	55	11	58	113	158	300.00-350.00	450.00	350.00-475.00
Pittsburgh	60	19	101	144	237	400.00-500.00	825.00-875.00	350.00-425.00
Cincinnati	22	8	100	74	224	[3] 35.00- 75.00	[3] 50.00- 90.00	[3] 40.00- 60.00
Chicago	123	62	343	344	687	425.00-525.00	425.00-735.00	200.00-475.00
St. Louis	24	12	74	86	180	[4] 2.30- 2.75	[4] 1.50- 2.75	[4] 2.50
Kansas City	11	5	80	29	110	[4] 4.00- 5.00	[4] 4.00- 5.00	[4] 2.50- 3.00

CANTALOUPES. (Prices quoted on California Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.)

New York	276	149	161	447	212	$4.00-4.25	$4.25-4.50	$8.00
Boston	65	21	30	88	49	3.88-4.00	4.50-5.00	7.00-7.50
Philadelphia	87	53	54	143	75	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.50	6.00
Baltimore	41	26	18	67	20	4.00	4.25-4.50	7.50-8.00
Pittsburgh	143	63	41	154	52	3.75-4.00	4.50	4.50-4.75
Cincinnati	36	40	20	80	24	3.50-3.75	4.25-4.50	4.75-5.00
Chicago	138	171	120	339	137	4.00	3.75-4.00	4.00
St. Louis	20	41	23	65	25	3.75-4.00	4.00	5.00
Kansas City	36	40	33	81	36	3.75-4.00	4.00	4.50

TOMATOES.[5] (Prices quoted on Mississippi and Texas Green and Turning Wrapped—Fours.)

New York	197	122	300	319	665	$2.00-2.25	$2.75	$1.25-1.35
Boston	25	16	57	41	174	1.65-1.75	.....	1.15-1.40
Philadelphia	86	61	153	147	333	2.00-2.25	.....	1.15-1.25
Baltimore	47	14	77	61	157	1.90-2.00	.....	1.25
Pittsburgh	75	17	122	92	271	1.50-1.75	.....	1.00-1.00
Cincinnati	19	5	41	24	89	1.75-2.00	.....	.70- .90
Chicago	81	54	94	135	248	2.00	1.75-2.00	.80-1.10
St. Louis	18	8	86	26	127	2.75	1.85-2.00	1.15-1.25
Kansas City	13	6	80	19	113	2.50	2.50	1.25

PEACHES. (Prices quoted on Georgia Early Varieties—6's.)

New York	181	138	122	319	501	$1.25-2.00	$1.75-2.25	$3.50-4.00
Boston	33	9	5	42	52	1.50-1.75	3.50-4.00	4.00
Philadelphia	36	25	30	61	70	1.50-2.25	1.75-2.25	2.50-3.00
Baltimore	12	10	11	22	28	1.50-1.75	2.50	2.50-3.00
Pittsburgh	45	8	14	53	67	2.50-2.75	2.50-3.00	3.50
Cincinnati	22	19	14	41	65	1.25	1.75-2.00	3.00-3.25
Chicago	32	28	32	60	113	1.50-1.75	2.25-2.35	3.00-3.25
St. Louis	10	5	4	15	24	1.50-2.25	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.25
Kansas City	5	....	2	5	7	2.00	.....	2.25-2.50

[1] Southern Bliss Triumphs sacked per 100 pounds.
[2] Unit basis.
[3] Bulk per 100 melons.
[4] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[5] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 and 1923 seasons

Florida Melon Crop May Not Exceed 3,000 Cars.

Car-lot shipments of Florida watermelons to June 16, inclusive, amounted to a little over 2,100 cars, compared with 8,735 to the corresponding date last season. It is doubtful whether the total output will be much over 3,000 cars, thus making this season's movement from Florida the lowest in years. According to reports from the Ocala field station of the Federal market news service, some of the local estimates place this year's crop at only 25% of last season's production. Total movement from the State in 1922 was 11,337 cars, while in 1921, 1920, and 1919 the car-lot shipments were 5,772, 6,807, and 3,878 cars, respectively. Marion County, the heaviest producing section, shipped 2,117 cars last season, whereas that county's output probably will not exceed 650 cars this year.

Peak movement was reached on June 8, with a total of 268 cars for that day. On the same day in the 1922 season 418 cars were forwarded. During the period June 6 to 9 Florida's daily output averaged 231 cars, while during the same period a year ago the daily average was more than 360 cars.

By June 14 practically all the melons had been shipped from the southern section of the State. Most of the movement at that time was from the section extending from Marion County north to Alachua County. Shipments from Suwanee County were expected about the 25th of the month.

Most of the Florida watermelons have been of rather poor quality and condition. Blight, rust, and anthracnose, assisted by frequent heavy rains since May 14, destroyed the vines, leaving many of the melons lying on the ground in an immature state. Consequently there were very few large melons available, the majority of the crop averaging 18-24 pounds. Showers continued through the peak of the movement, and the few times the weather was clear the hot sun only added to the damage, causing the melons to blister and sunburn. Conservative estimates now place the yield for the entire State at 1 car to 10 acres.

Prices were good up to June 6, but after that date the market took a slump, owing to the increased shipments and the poor eating quality of the fruit when it reached the consuming markets. Melons averaging 26-28 pounds, for which the growers were receiving $550-$625 per carload at shipping points on June 6, dropped to $250-$350 by the 9th in spite of the scarcity of large sizes. On the corresponding date last year melons of that size brought $170-$235 per car. On June 14 this season no sales of large sizes were reported, and 22-24-pound melons sold at $175-$250 cash track. Jobbing prices in New York City ranged $400-$500 per car for 26-28-pound averages, while one car of 26-pound melons, in spotted condition, brought $400 in Chicago, and 24-26-pound averages sold at $350-$400 per car in both Philadelphia and New York.

According to present indications the outlook for the Georgia watermelon crop is by no means favorable. Recent information from reliable sources shows that disease and anthracnose are occurring in practically all fields, and it is believed that Georgia will do well to produce 50 per cent of a normal crop under favorable weather conditions. Last year that State marketed 13,140 carloads of melons, or 3,000 less than the previous season.

Good Potato Season in South Carolina.

When the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, closed its market news office at Charleston on June 13, South Carolina had shipped 4,157 cars of white potatoes and expected to ship enough additional cars to equal and probably exceed last year's heavy movement of 4,352 cars. This is notable in view of the fact that the acreage was estimated at 24% less than that planted last season. Later reports showed a total of 4,290 cars to June 16, inclusive.

The stock shipped this season has been of good quality and graded largely No. 1, with considerable of it being shipped as "primes," which is the designation for hand-sorted, large-sized potatoes of fine quality and condition. Heavy rains in some sections, and considerable rain in all shipping sections of the State during the digging period, injured the carrying condition of the potatoes as times, which had a tendency to weaken the f. o. b. market. Offsetting this difficulty was the good quality of the stock and the Federal-State inspection service operating at shipping pointt. The result of this service was that much stock was sold on an f. o. b. basis as U. S. Grade No. 1, and although prices declined from $7 to $4.25 per barrel, the average return netted growers a profit.

New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh received much of the crop, although Baltimore, Boston, and Washington took a large percentage of the South Carolina potatoes. Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Cleveland also used considerable quantities of South Carolina stock. Canada is an outlet for No. 2 potatoes, and carloads moved daily to Montreal, Toronto, and other Canadian cities.

Judging by the carload shipments from this year's crop and the estimated South Carolina acreage, it seems that the yield per acre has averaged between 60 and 65 barrels—an unusually heavy yield, especially when the good quality is considered.

On June 13, with the deal about over, the markets were asking for South Carolina stock regardless of the larger supply available in North Carolina and other sections. This undoubtedly was due to the superior size, quality, and pack of South Carolina potatoes. The season was considered a success by the growers and seems doubly so, as it followed a very successful cabbage season.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, Shown by States.

Shipments during May, and for Season to May 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Shipping district.	May. 1923	May. 1922	May. Average 1919-1923.	Season total to May 31, 1923.	Season total to May 31, 1922.	Five-season average to May 31, 1919-1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
APPLES (box sections).								
California	75	21	41	4,918	5,067	4,419	5,068	3,765
Washington	287	514	412	27,971	32,822	25,112	32,242	22,761
Others	7	22	31	12,845	18,253	12,294	18,260	11,770
Total	369	557	484	45,734	56,142	41,825	56,270	38,296
APPLES (barrel sections).								
Illinois	42	12	35	4,734	445	2,844	445	3,016
Missouri	73	.....	28	2,899	8	1,589	8	1,531
New York	878	563	513	29,398	17,623	22,760	17,741	18,131
Virginia	130	.....	73	6,227	314	5,315	314	4,993
Others	37	8	41	20,777	13,505	18,277	13,505	13,560
Total	1,160	583	690	64,035	31,895	50,785	32,013	44,231
CABBAGE.								
Alabama	431	170	250	1,360	1,248	833	1,253	737
California, S. Dist.	167	137	200	364	313	402	353	499
Georgia	36	44	20	55	140	49	162	48
Louisiana	87	45	71	258	275	218	280	212
Mississippi	689	1,248	661	727	1,488	774	1,621	955
N. Carolina	233	130	113	250	145	130	154	93
S. Carolina	1,265	743	726	3,533	2,763	2,254	2,767	1,955
Texas	62	28	197	1,341	3,598	2,570	3,631	2,370
Virginia E. Shore.	218	292	205	218	292	208	640	388
Va. Norf. Sect.	864	963	792	829	964	817	1,284	1,161
Others	20	184	95	1,116	3,161	2,436	28,465	23,145
Total	4,072	3,984	3,330	10,051	14,387	10,691	40,610	31,566
CELERY.								
Florida	319	385	357	6,319	4,770	4,044	4,807	3,300
CANTALOUPES.								
Calif. Imp. Vy.	779	4	384	779	4	384	12,247	8,835
Florida	11	93	25	11	93	25	172	66
Texas	98	1	24	98	1	24	179	99
Others	0	30	6	0	30	6	18,016	13,843
Total	888	128	439	888	128	439	30,614	22,843
LETTUCE.								
California	1,280	1,249	957	12,023	9,485	7,555	10,286	6,026
North Carolina	489	287	260	664	610	459	619	373
Others	97	274	132	4,354	4,508	3,773	11,121	7,338
Total	1,866	1,810	1,349	17,041	14,603	11,787	22,026	13,737
MIXED VEGETABLES.								
California	376	325	393	2,250	1,358	2,289	3,779	4,679
Florida	191	110	125	1,495	1,133	800	1,258	583
Louisiana	208	119	153	1,536	1,143	1,072	1,410	1,253
Mississippi	915	498	449	1,224	665	652	781	636
New Jersey	115	79	53	261	184	141	4,930	2,195
South Carolina	158	251	156	377	622	358	696	475
Texas	194	109	134	1,281	1,554	907	1,646	727
Others	218	205	214	766	530	467	5,218	3,254
Total	2,375	1,696	1,677	9,190	7,189	6,798	19,718	13,802
ONIONS.[1]								
California (N. Dist.)	38	15	59	38	15	59	2,370	3,343
California (S. Dist.)	657	973	719	671	1,014	745	1,257	868
Louisiana	38	30	39	38	32	39	97	166
Texas	1,756	1,258	1,955	2,715	4,352	3,712	4,654	4,080
Others	25	10	9	9	31	14	20,860	15,808
Total	2,514	2,286	2,781	3,471	5,444	4,569	29,238	24,265
SWEET POTATOES.								
Delaware	64	17	43	2,566	1,725	1,733	1,728	1,357
Georgia	60	174	84	689	1,329	794	1,351	695
Louisiana	35	84	35	974	860	570	941	400
North Carolina	66	36	41	649	1,009	800	1,018	765
South Carolina	41	12	12	203	136	80	136	39
Tennessee	92	75	61	1,492	1,502	1,120	1,573	869
Others	97	205	117	14,357	12,423	11,650	12,544	10,636
Total	455	603	393	20,930	18,984	16,747	19,291	14,781

[1] Entire season totals used, containing small movement other than Bermuda.

Shipping district.	May. 1923	May. 1922	May. Average 1919-1923.	Season total to May 31, 1923.	Season total to May 31, 1922.	Five-season average to May 31, 1919-1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
STRAWBERRIES.								
Alabama	388	147	145	726	460	369	460	280
Arkansas	1,247	2,059	1,166	1,247	2,151	1,268	2,165	1,168
California	169	169	203	189	175	220	201	455
Delaware	391	483	331	391	483	331	940	733
Illinois	102	245	94	112	245	97	260	127
Kentucky	288	758	304	288	758	304	772	388
Louisiana	608	221	266	1,673	1,576	1,264	1,576	1,041
Maryland	1,329	1,322	848	1,336	1,322	850	1,646	990
Mississippi	123	39	48	137	89	82	89	70
Missouri	222	1,567	623	222	1,567	623	1,963	890
North Carolina	1,466	559	575	1,636	1,100	819	1,101	619
East Tennessee	890	1,000	635	846	1,029	684	1,033	644
West Tennessee	1,630	2,052	1,102	1,664	2,103	1,112	2,103	917
Other Tennessee	198	463	199	203	463	200	471	202
Virginia, Norf.	484	809	348	476	819	365	819	304
Virginia E. Shore.	666	838	415	604	838	415	841	347
Others	210	199	181	1,171	530	497	2,276	1,712
Total	10,351	12,940	7,483	12,921	15,708	9,500	18,716	10,892
TOMATOES.								
California	106	3	86	106	3	87	2,286	1,924
Florida, early crop	142	715	490	5,084	6,179	3,988	6,192	3,576
Florida, other	3,248	2,740	1,773	3,941	3,286	2,117	3,991	2,006
South Carolina	13	3	3	13	3	3	141	48
Texas	76	12	136	76	12	141	1,848	1,483
Others	.....	430	98	.....	430	98	11,917	8,767
Total	3,585	3,903	2,586	9,220	9,913	6,434	26,375	17,804
WATERMELONS.								
California	3	.....	6	3	.....	6	4,312	3,275
Florida	252	3,561	1,035	252	3,569	1,038	11,337	5,995
Others	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	31,275	27,509
Total	255	3,565	1,045	255	3,573	1,048	46,924	36,779
WHITE POTATOES (1922 CROP).								
Colorado	716	997	560	15,049	17,554	13,223	17,742	12,801
Idaho	1,408	1,087	629	15,034	14,420	10,406	14,616	8,892
Maine	1,451	4,459	2,076	23,150	36,023	23,504	37,999	22,616
Michigan	1,876	1,415	1,551	16,538	14,451	13,945	15,173	13,204
Minnesota	1,318	1,090	910	28,362	29,416	25,160	29,659	22,985
Montana	115	203	101	1,290	1,780	1,020	1,838	853
Nebraska	211	186	100	5,177	5,307	3,806	5,322	3,180
New York[1]	320	403	519	11,379	13,913	10,157	13,972	9,000
North Dakota	204	116	116	8,166	10,476	5,039	10,496	3,491
Oregon	162	177	134	1,734	1,360	1,441	1,391	1,493
South Dakota	31	24	19	2,676	3,343	1,989	3,343	1,643
Washington	412	605	308	4,869	5,785	4,023	6,213	3,726
Wisconsin	1,564	746	1,042	19,878	10,723	18,182	10,981	17,225
Others	229	423	353	89,214	69,508	70,789	69,538	67,585
Total	10,017	11,931	8,418	242,516	234,064	202,684	238,288	188,694
WHITE POTATOES (1923 CROP).								
Alabama	515	760	339	515	770	341	1,939	722
California (N. Dist.)	94	.....	53	94	.....	53	5,456	7,127
California (S. Dist.)	7	6	22	7	6	22	1,881	1,975
Florida	2,239	2,223	1,767	3,237	4,929	3,019	5,051	3,572
Georgia	97	378	125	97	379	125	521	272
Louisiana	268	497	421	268	504	422	1,053	1,539
Mississippi	3	88	31	3	88	32	179	167
North Carolina	19	191	130	19	202	132	4,120	4,029
South Carolina	1,756	3,293	1,651	1,736	3,293	1,652	4,352	2,792
Texas	129	890	405	220	946	506	1,450	1,283
Others	.....	18	84	.....	18	84	.....	.....
Total	5,107	8,344	5,028	6,196	11,135	6,388	.....	.....

[1] Long Island not included.

Peak of Imperial Valley Cantaloupes.

On Saturday, June 16, movement of 408 cars of cantaloupes was reported from Imperial Valley of California. Shipments were then approaching the season's peak, which may not exceed 450 cars daily, compared with the unprecedented total of 648 cars on June 27, 1922.

Mississippi Tomato Movement Reaches Peak.

The first cars of Mississippi tomatoes this season were shipped on June 5, approximately two weeks later than the first shipments in 1922. This represents the difference in the maturity of the two crops, according to a field representative of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, located at Crystal Springs.

Movement this season was delayed by late spring frosts and cool rainy weather during much of the early growing season. A considerably increased acreage, estimated by some to have been 20% more than last season's, was first planted. However, frosts and unfavorable weather conditions reduced the plantings, so that present indications point to an acreage about equal to that of 1922. First clusters of tomatoes were light, as shown by the limited movement from the State. The crop from the second clusters is expected to be quite up to normal yield.

Continued hot and dry weather during the last week of May and the first week of June caused the soil to become very dry, and considerable apprehension was felt by growers and shippers as to the probable yield from the third clusters. But on Saturday and Sunday, June 9 and 10, the section generally was visited by fairly heavy rains, which will be beneficial in increasing the tonnage from the late crop. These rains were followed by warm cloudy weather, so that subsequent shipments are not likely to suffer any bad effects.

STOCK FAIRLY WELL MATURED.

In 1922 the market prospects caused many of the early shipments to be picked very immature, with the result that this stock arrived on the market in an unsatisfactory condition. This season shippers have been more cautious. While there have been a few cars of slightly immature tomatoes, in general the maturity of first shipments this year was much further advanced than that of last season. This stock undoubtedly will show up to better advantage on arrival in terminal markets.

Total tomato shipments for Mississippi to June 16, inclusive, were only 872 cars, of which 624 moved during the week ending on that date. More than 3,000 cars had been forwarded to the same time last year, showing the earliness of the 1922 season. While the average yield may be less than last year's, original estimates of shippers placed the probable total tonnage at 2,500 to 2,750 cars. However, on account of the irregular plantings and later developments, it now appears as if the output will hardly exceed 2,000 cars, compared with 3,440 last year. The first heavy day's movement from the State this year occurred on June 12, when 147 cars were rolled, and the period of heavy shipments may extend to June 23. Peak movement was expected on the 19th.

From an opening price of $2 f. o. b., four-basket crates of green wrapped stock declined sharply during the second week of June until they ranged around $1.50 cash, track sales being reported as low as $1.35. A similar downward trend occurred in consuming centers, and on June 19 green and turning stock was jobbing at $1.50–$2 in leading cities.

The east Texas district, Mississippi's principal competitor, probably will have but 50% of last year's tonnage. In view of this fact and the light output from Mississippi—with Florida shipments pretty well cleaned up—a fairly satisfactory season is anticipated by growers and shippers in the Crystal Springs-Hazlehurst section.

Carload Shipments of Citrus Fruits for April.

Product and State.	April.			March.		
	1923	1922	5-year average.	1923	1922	5-year average.
GRAPEFRUIT.						
Arizona	1	6	2	16	.....	4
California	18	45	34	37	47	34
Florida	1,847	2,156	1,364	2,772	2,046	1,897
Total	1,866	2,207	1,400	2,825	2,093	1,935
LEMONS.						
California	848	963	921	668	925	805
ORANGES.						
California	5,469	3,153	4,695	5,644	4,222	4,916
Florida	1,779	1,098	1,267	2,701	1,802	2,267
Total	7,248	4,251	5,962	8,345	6,024	7,183

New Publications.

(Continued from page 613.)

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 24. No. 2. April 14, 1923. Contents: Physiological Requirements of Rocky Mountain Trees. (F-8.) By Carlos G. Bates.—A study of the Internal Browning of the Yellow Newton Apple (Calif.-32.) By A. J. Winkler.—On the Use of Calcium Carbonate in Nitrogen Fixation Experiments. (Kans.-32.) By P. L. Gainey. Pp. 97–190, figs. 7, pls. 8. Price 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18 the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended December 1, 1921, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning January 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 51, No. 3. March 1923. Pp. 111–173, figs. 9, pls. 2, charts 11. Price, 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special articles: The wind factor in flight: An analysis of one year's record of the Air Mail. By W. R. Gregg and J. P. Van Zandt. Wind directions and the orientation of school houses. By R. Nunn. Radio reports give timely notice of rains in California. By G. H. Wilson.—Some temperature and humidity relations of the air. By W. J. Humphreys.—Atmospheric Pressure and the codling moth. By C. C. Garrett.—Three Wisconsin snowstorms. By W. P. Stewart.—Snowstorms of March 11–18, 1923, at Dubuque, Iowa, and vicinity. By H. M. Wills.—The storms of March 11–12, 1923, in Illinois. By C. J. Root.—Tornado in Tennessee on March 11, 1923. By R. M. Williamson.—Climatological data for Central America. By W. W. Reed.

NOTE.—The Monthly Weather Review is sent *free* only to organizations and scientific institutions exchanging like courtesies, to libraries of and workers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to universities and other institutions of learning in which systematic courses of instruction in meterology are offered, and to officials of the Government.

Single numbers will be supplied free so long as the Bureau's supply lasts, and the Review can be obtained regularly from the Superintendent of Documents at the nominal price of $1.50 per annum. Single copies may be had from the same source at 15 cents the copy.

Soil Survey of Boone County, Iowa. By A. M. O'Neal, jr., of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and A. M. Deyoe, of the Iowa Agriculatural Experiment Station. Pp. 32, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1920.)

Soil Survey of Choctaw County, Mississippi. By A. C. Anderson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and E. Malcolm Jones and Thomas Jabine of the Mississippi Geological Survey. Pp. 38, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1920.) Price, — cents,

Soil Survey of Leavenworth County, Kansas. By E. H. Smies, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and G. Y. Blair, of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 65, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1919.) Price, 15 cents.

Soil Survey of Madison County, Nebraska. By F. A. Hayes, and L. S. Paine, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and D. L. Gross and O. M. Krueger, of the Nebraska Soil Survey. Pp. 48, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1920.)

Soil Survey of Red County, Texas. By William T. Carter, jr., J. O. Veatch, M. W. Beck, H. V. Geib, H. C. Mortlock, and C. E. Deardorff, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and H. W. Hawker, J. F. Stroud and W. B. Francis of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 53, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1919.)

Full ripe cantaloupes, known locally in the Imperial Valley as "choice" stock, have been selling at higher prices at shipping points than have the hard ripe melons destined to middle western and eastern markets. These full ripe cantaloupes are reserved for western markets, and the higher price is explained by the relative scarcity of "ripes," due to cool weather which retarded maturity of the crop.

Imperial Valley cantaloupes this season are generally above normal size. A few jumbo crates have been packed and the percentage of 36's and flats has been quite heavy at many loading points.

Grain

Grain Markets Generally Unsettled.

The grain futures markets were generally weak and unsettled during the week ending June 16. July wheat at Chicago declined 1¢ and closed at $1.10⅜. September wheat was ⅝¢ lower and closed at $1.09⅛. Both July and September corn closed the same as it closed the previous week at 81⅜ and 77⅜, respectively. During the week, however, prices fluctuated and were both higher and lower than at the close. The principal depressing factors appeared to be a lack of demand. Unfavorable weather conditions in the central west and also in Europe were given but little attention by the trade. While stocks of wheat have been decreasing about one and one-half million bushels each week the visible supply was still about five million bushels larger at the close of the week than at the corresponding time last year. The visible supply of both corn and oats, however, was very much less than last year. The supply of coarse grains also decreased one million from the amount reported at the close of the previous week, as is shown in the accompanying table.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	June 11-16.	June 4-9.	June 11-16.	June 4-9.	June 11-16.	June 4-9.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	3,732,000	4,666,000	3,619,000	3,141,000	3,875,000	2,863,000
Primary shipments	4,140,000	3,621,000	3,040,000	3,221,000	3,864,000	3,050,000
Visible supply	29,719,000	31,315,000	4,332,000	5,246,000	11,018,000	12,220,000
Visible supply last year	24,614,000	.....	32,341,000	.....	45,836,000	.....
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	93	75	566	402	584	403
Minneapolis	989	1,002	114	179	129	85
St. Louis	347	271	546	321	437	295
Kansas City	375	544	182	320	71	69
Cincinnati	26	39	67	55	23	23
New York	1,403	1,179	60	84	63	95

The movement of both corn and oats was slightly larger than for the previous week but receipts of wheat were about 1,000,000 bushels less.

Cash wheat premiums were advanced 3¢ to 4¢ early in the week at the principal markets but were reduced later in several markets as the future prices declined. The average gain in the cash price at five of the principal markets for the week was 4¢ per bushel. The average price, however, was 1¢ below the average price on June 1 and 12¢ below the average price at the same markets at the corresponding time last year.

At Chicago the millers were the principal buyers in the sample market but bought largely the red winter wheat. Shipping sales to outside mills were made almost entirely from private elevator stocks. Very little foreign demand was in evidence and sales reported totaled 1,450,000 bushels. The export situation was reported to be largely influenced by the resale of large quantities of wheat at prices below replacement costs. Recent consignments of grain to Europe were said to have resulted in losses to both exporters and foreign importers and such consignments have, therefore, been discontinued.

NEW WHEAT HAS BEARISH INFLUENCE.

The harvesting of wheat was advanced northward practically to the Kansas line during the week under review. The approach of new wheat on the market had a very bearish influence on prices at Kansas City. Grain from Texas and Oklahoma during the past few years has moved largely toward the Gulf, but because of almost an entire lack of sales of new wheat for export shipment dealers are expecting an unusually large movement of Texas wheat to Kansas City and other domestic markets. The milling demand was somewhat improved and the northwestern and eastern mills were good buyers of high protein varieties. Mills reported better flour demand and also that shipping instructions on old contracts were coming in more freely.

The St. Louis market was also weak and prices had declined about 2¢ at the close of the week. Very little improvement in the demand was expected until the movement of new wheat, which was not looked for until after the first week in July. Rains in the Central West have delayed the harvesting and are also causing some apprehension as to the deliveries of new wheat.

Weather conditions in the spring wheat territory continued favorable, but cash grain prices held firm at Minneapolis because of light receipts and a steady milling demand during the week. There was an improved inquiry for bright, high gluten wheats which advanced the basis of spot prices for No. 1 Dark Northern about 2¢ per bushel. Durum prices were but little changed.

COARSE GRAIN MARKET FIRM.

Because of the light stocks of both grain and oats the market ruled firm generally throughout the week for these grains. The principal demand at Chicago was not from the local interests that have recently been in the market but from feeders and from shippers to outside markets. Both Louisville and Indianapolis were reported to have bought corn at Chicago during the week.

The very light stocks of corn created an exceptionally strong market at Kansas City. Offerings from the country were very light and terminal stocks were practically exhausted, the entire visible supply of the United States at present being less than the local stocks of corn at Kansas City at the corresponding time last year. The demand for oats was limited. Moderate quantities of new oats were moving out of Texas but were meeting only a limited market.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of June 11-16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	440	303	10	62	491
Gulf ports [2]	964	60	4	.....	120
Pacific ports [3]	233	.....	.....	35	.....
Total:					
June 11-16, 1923	1,637	363	14	97	611
June 4-9, 1923	956	452	11	145	949
June 12-17, 1922	2,261	1,668	915	707	637
July 1, 1922-June 16, 1923	128,962	56,762	14,332	22,442	40,092
July 1, 1921-June 17, 1922	181,379	98,062	10,870	23,196	18,657

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July-May, 1922 and 1923, and May 26 to June 16, 1923.

[Source: United States Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.]

Commodity.	Unit.	11 months, July-May.		1923		
		1921-22	1922-23. Preliminary.	Week ending June 2.	Week ending June 9.	Week ending June 16.
Exports:		*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*
Barley	Bush.	21,248	[1] 17,466	147	52	50
Corn	do	164,739	95,428	332	344	299
Oats	do	9,260	18,603	121	18	17
Rye	do	24,950	47,814	831	941	336
Wheat	do	194,315	139,503	3,386	2,664	2,155
Wheat flour	Bbls.	14,865	13,916	163	128	161
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	78,572	109,751	906	686	674
Wheat flour	Bbls.	2,335	3,092	(2)	(2)	10
Exports from Canada (July-April):						
Wheat	Bush.	119,130	192,5[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	6,337	9,165	.....	.....	.....

[1] Ten months, July-April. [2] Less than 500.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of June 9 to 15, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. June 9–15, 1923	Prices. June 2–8, 1923.	Prices. June 9–15, 1922.	Sales. June 9–15, 1923.	Sales. June 2–8, 1923.	Sales. June 9–15, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 15. 1922–23	Total of crop year to June 15. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to June 15. 1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	115	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	417	178	234
No. 2	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	4	76	162	47
No. Spring..... No. 2	.....	111	.....	.....	3	.....	36	205	18
Hard Winter.. No. 2	114	112	115	6	8	4	2,222	1,800	123
No. 3	112	112	113	1	3	4	272	770	35
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	114	112	112	5	6	1	1,438	884	163
No. 3	.....	111	.....	.....	5	.....	602	682	88
Red Winter... No. 2	122	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	715	1,671	43
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	768	1,334	58
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	126	122	157	398	422	71	31,292	6,194	505
No. 2	119	116	151	113	102	49	5,346	3,297	162
No. 3	116	113	146	37	38	165	3,023	7,524	40
No. Spring..... No. 1	121	117	151	124	126	6	10,221	700	1,460
No. 2	119	114	148	85	93	8	5,887	413	1,425
No. 3	116	111	134	31	37	19	2,700	1,034	261
Am. Durum... No. 2	106	104	124	11	9	28	1,677	1,605	104
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	115	114	136	3	14	99	1,754	2,375	74
No. 3	115	114	136	11	9	31	2,182	1,657	132
Hard Winter.. No. 2	110	107	121	65	113	180	8,412	9,209	91
No. 3	110	108	118	128	198	82	11,753	6,479	181
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	106	.....	.....	2	.....	364	249	146
No. 3	108	.....	110	2	.....	1	476	215	221
Red Winter... No. 2	.....	108	112	.....	1	3	406	2,479	16
No. 3	.....	104	109	.....	1	27	1,512	2,187	69
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	113	115	124	2	3	2	917	2,894	32
No. 3	114	111	.....	1	7	.....	977	1,410	69
Hard Winter.. No. 2	106	104	114	61	86	46	4,393	3,202	137
No. 3	105	104	113	12	20	14	1,801	2,652	68
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	105	104	113	7	8	4	420	1,402	30
No. 3	104	.....	109	1	.....	6	195	1,281	15
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter.. No. 2	115	115	114	22	12	7	672	619	109
Red Winter... No. 2	129	126	119	10	8	36	1,902	5,291	36
No. 3	125	121	114	32	18	30	4,717	3,504	135
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	119	115	131	1,172	1,352	927	109,545	75,558	145

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. June 9–15, 1923.	Prices. June 2–8, 1923.	Prices. June 9–15, 1922.	Sales. June 9–15, 1923.	Sales. June 2–8, 1923.	Sales. June 9–15, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 15. 1922–23	Total of crop year to June 15. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to June 15. 1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	84	83	61	68	70	83	1,740	818	213
No. 3	83	82	60	4	1	33	3,301	1,474	224
Yellow..... No. 2	84	84	61	187	137	296	4,029	3,131	129
No. 3	83	84	60	8	5	105	10,142	4,330	234
Mixed..... No. 2	83	83	60	80	61	176	1,895	1,689	112
No. 3	83	.....	60	7	.....	27	4,644	2,165	215
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	76	77	53	5	4	9	1,048	820	128
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	84	84	57	14	29	45	738	740	100
No. 3	.....	83	56	.....	1	3	47	278	17
Yellow..... No. 2	84	84	58	28	56	35	896	421	213
No. 3	.....	83	56	.....	3	1	355	244	145
Mixed..... No. 2	83	84	57	12	19	23	734	562	131
No. 3	82	.....	56	1	.....	4	150	544	28
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	81	81	54	26	38	42	735	529	139
No. 3	81	80	54	1	2	5	236	381	62
Yellow..... No. 2	81	81	55	38	67	62	1,581	860	184
No. 3	80	80	54	1	3	7	962	635	151
Mixed..... No. 2	75	80	54	25	32	30	751	513	146
No. 3	81	80	54	2	6	4	317	462	69

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. June 9–15, 1923.	Prices. June 2–8, 1923.	Prices. June 9–15, 1922.	Sales. June 9–15, 1923.	Sales. June 2–8, 1923.	Sales. June 9–15, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 15. 1922–23	Total of crop year to June 15. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to June 15. 1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
White..... No. 2	86	86	60	45	36	60	974	558	175
No. 3	88	.....	60	1	.....	6	568	444	128
Yellow..... No. 2	86	86	59	102	75	74	1,648	872	189
No. 3	85	86	58	5	5	27	2,031	818	248
Mixed..... No. 2	85	85	59	33	14	25	482	364	132
No. 3	85	85	58	1	55	5	512	324	158
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	84	84	59	694	719	1,187	40,516	23,576	172

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. June 9–15, 1923.	Prices. June 2–8, 1923.	Prices. June 9–15, 1922.	Sales. June 9–15, 1923.	Sales. June 2–8, 1923.	Sales. June 9–15, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 15. 1922–23	Total of crop year to June 15. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to June 15. 1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	45	45	37	194	147	180	8,025	7,092	113
No. 3	44	44	35	197	221	321	9,788	11,238	87
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	42	40	34	17	11	24	2,093	783	267
No. 3	40	39	33	38	32	131	4,863	5,073	96
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	46	44	38	3	4	4	162	198	82
No. 3	45	44	36	10	26	12	1,178	922	128
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	42	42	35	37	54	39	2,056	1,584	130
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	45	45	37	31	39	12	1,308	770	170
No. 3	45	45	36	62	54	151	2,873	3,715	77
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	44	44	35	589	588	874	32,346	31,375	103

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. June 9–15, 1923.	Prices. June 2–8, 1923.	Prices. June 9–15, 1922.	Sales. June 9–15, 1923.	Sales. June 2–8, 1923.	Sales. June 9–15, 1922.	Total of crop year to June 15. 1922–23	Total of crop year to June 15. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to June 15. 1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	72	71	90	4	4	2	1,082	960	113
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	68	65	86	17	12	32	2,553	2,613	98

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, June 15, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	July futures. 1923 June 15.	July futures. 1923 June 8.	July futures. 1922 June 15.	July futures. 1922 June 8.	September futures.[1] 1923 June 15.	September futures.[1] 1923 June 8.	September futures.[1] 1922 June 15.	September futures.[1] 1922 June 8.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago.....	112	110¼	109⅜	114⅛	109⅞	108⅞	111⅛	114
Minneapolis.....	114⅜	113½	130⅝	134¼	114⅝	113¾	118¼	121⅜
Kansas City.....	104	102⅞	103¾	107⅝	102⅝	102	103¾	105⅞
Winnipeg.....	118¼	115⅞	123⅜	126⅝	109¼	108	115⅜	117¼
Liverpool.....	120½	118⅜	.....	.....	117⅜	116	.....	.....

Corn.

Market.	July futures. 1923 June 15.	July futures. 1923 June 8.	July futures. 1922 June 15.	July futures. 1922 June 8.	September futures.[1] 1923 June 15.	September futures.[1] 1923 June 8.	September futures.[1] 1922 June 15.	September futures.[1] 1922 June 8.
Chicago.....	82½	81⅝	61½	60⅞	78	77⅜	64¾	64
Kansas City.....	79¼	79¼	66½	56¼	73⅝	73⅞	69⅜	58⅞

Oats.

Market.	July futures. 1923 June 15.	July futures. 1923 June 8.	July futures. 1922 June 15.	July futures. 1922 June 8.	September futures.[1] 1923 June 15.	September futures.[1] 1923 June 8.	September futures.[1] 1922 June 15.	September futures.[1] 1922 June 8.
Chicago.....	41¾	42⅛	33⅞	36⅞	38	38⅝	36⅛	38⅞
Winnipeg.....	48½	43⅜	51⅜	53⅜	43	43¼	44⅝	46⅜

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Canadian Wheat Exports via the United States Heavy.

Approximately 96,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat have been exported through United States ports since July 1, 1922, according to statistics published by the Department of Commerce. The exports of domestic wheat during the same period amounted to 143,231,260 bushels. It is interesting to note in this connection that since October 1, 1922, the exports of Canadian wheat from United States ports have exceeded the exports of domestic wheat by approximately 17,000,000 bushels, as indicated in the following table compiled from statistics published by the Department of Commerce.

Exports of United States and Canadian Wheat from the United States.

October 1, 1922, to May 12, 1922.

	United States wheat.	Canadian wheat.
1922.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
October	18,282,140	3,911,564
November	10,577,172	17,618,609
December	9,676,294	17,895,393
	38,535,606	39,425,566
1923.		
Jan. 1 to May 12 [1]	30,053,000	46,179,000
Total	68,588,606	85,604,566

[1] Weekly export statement, Department of Commerce, for week ending May 12, 1923.

New York leads all other ports in the United States in the volume of wheat exports; Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Baltimore follow in the order named in 1922. In 1921 Galveston ranked first, with New Orleans second, and New York third. While New York has for some years been the chief grain port of the United States, her supremacy since 1920 has been due to the heavy export shipments of Canadian grain through that port. In 1922 the exports of Canadian wheat through the port of New York amounted to 35,883,534 bushels, or nearly double the exports of domestic wheat through the same channel. The exports of Canadian wheat from the port of Philadelphia also exceeded the exports of domestic wheat from that port.

New York also leads in the volume of flour exports. The combined exports of domestic wheat and flour exceed those of any other port, so that even if we leave out of consideration the exports of Canadian wheat and flour, New York still ranks as the first port of export for wheat and flour. The exports of United States and Canadian wheat from the principal ports of the United States during 1921 and 1922 are shown in the following table, compiled from statistics published by the Department of Commerce:

Exports of United States and Canadian Wheat by Ports, 1921 and 1922.

Customs districts.	Total exports (United States and Canadian).		United States wheat.		Canadian wheat.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
New York	54,281,523	54,652,911	22,476,576	18,769,377	31,804,947	35,883,534
Philadelphia	30,928,871	46,407,910	15,443,926	18,706,590	15,484,945	27,701,320
New Orleans	57,031,709	27,464,223	57,031,709	27,464,223	.....	.....
Maryland [1]	21,564,111	23,764,022	15,602,542	12,990,244	5,961,569	10,773,778
Galveston	92,122,075	20,479,646	92,122,075	20,479,646	.....	.....
Maine and New Hampshire [2]	9,709,318	15,492,804	280,742	384,076	9,428,576	15,108,728
Massachusetts [3]	2,520,042	7,926,778	183,160	444,286	2,336,882	7,482,492
Other ports	76,916,871	65,453,123	76,916,871	65,453,123	.....	.....
Total	345,074,520	261,641,417	280,057,601	164,691,565	65,016,919	96,949,852

[1] Principal port, Baltimore, Md.
[2] Principal port, Portland, Me.
[3] Principal port, Boston, Mass.

The export duty on wheat in Yugoslavia has been reduced 60% and it is thought likely that some exports will now be made, states Broomhall's Corn Trade News for March 26.

Kentucky Blue Grass Seed Crop Smaller.

The production of Kentucky blue grass seed in the Kentucky and Missouri districts is estimated to be 800,000–850,000 bushels of rough, cured seed, or about 60% of last year's large crop. The decreased production is due entirely to a marked reduction in yield per acre. Dry weather during the summer and fall last year, following a heavy seed crop that sapped much of the vitality of the plants, together with the lateness of the spring season and some injury caused by late spring freezes, was largely responsible for the thinner stands this season. Last year's stands, however, were unusually heavy but much weedier than this year. The 1923 crop is one of the cleanest crops on record. The weight of the seed in Kentucky probably will not be so heavy as last year, but the Missouri seed should clean out heavier this year than last year.

Kentucky.—The acreage stripped in the Kentucky district is believed to have been fully equal to if not 5%–10% larger than that of last year. Many new pastures, which outyielded older meadows, were stripped this year and all stripping machines available last year, in addition to many new ones, were pressed into service to harvest the large acreage. Stripping in this district began on June 6 but was not general until a day or two later. Although rains on June 11–12 delayed the stripping, about 80% of the Kentucky crop was harvested by June 16. Stripping was entirely completed by June 20, or 10–12 days later than last year.

It is too early to determine the yield per acre, but it is believed that the yield was only about 50% of last year's, which, offset by a slightly increased acreage, indicates a production in Kentucky of 425,000–450,000 bushels of rough, cured seed.

Considerable contracting of both rough, cured seed for August delivery and green seed for delivery direct from the stripper took place during the first week of June. The price for cured seed started at $1.25 per bushel and advanced to $1.40 while green seed advanced from 75¢ to 85¢ per bushel. Cleaners soon secured all the seed they cared to buy at these higher prices, and prices declined. On June 18 they were paying $1.25 for rough, cured seed and 80¢–85¢ for green seed. About one-half of the crop had been sold on that date and more growers sold on a green-seed basis than usual because cleaners were more interested in that class of seed.

MORE HEADERS OPERATING IN MISSOURI.

Missouri.—The number of headers in operation in Missouri this season was larger than last year and the acreage stripped is estimated to have exceeded that of last year by at least 10%.

Stripping was expected to start on June 11, but because of rains which fell almost continuously from June 8–11, the ground was so thoroughly soaked that stripping was deferred until June 15. It was thought that the main stripping would be completed by June 23 provided the weather continued favorable. The harvesting of the Iowa crop was started about a week later than in Missouri.

The yield per acre probably will not be much over two-thirds of last year's because of the thinner stands. Notwithstanding the decreased yield a sufficient acreage was available for stripping to produce 400,000 bushels of rough, cured seed compared with about 550,000 bushels last year.

Little of the seed in the Missouri district was contracted prior to the starting of stripping operations as the best bids from buyers of $1.10 per bushel for rough, cured and about 50¢ per bushel for green seed were unattractive to growers.

General.—The carryover of seed principally by the pool of growers in Kentucky has had a depressing effect on the market. It is estimated that the carryover in Kentucky is equivalent to about 550,000 bushels of rough, cured seed. This carryover plus the 1923 crop in the Kentucky and Missouri districts is about equal to the large 1922 crop. The larger cleaners in Kentucky and Missouri are offering 21-pound seed to the trade at $17.50–$18 per 100 pounds but the trade is not inclined to buy, apparently anticipating a lower market.

Estimate of Indian Wheat Crop, 1923, Reduced.

The wheat crop of India 1922–23 is now estimated to be 401,856,000 bushels from 30,492,000 acres, according to a radiogram received by the United States Department of Agriculture, May 30, 1923, from the Indian department of statistics. This is a reduction of 23,707,000 bushels from the estimate of 425,563,000 bushels published as the "third forecast" April 18, when the acreage was reported to be 30,550,000 acres. The final estimate for 1922 was 366,352,000 bushels from 28,234,000 acres.

Hay and Feed

Light Receipts Hold Hay Markets Generally Firm.

Timothy hay markets continued firm during the week ending June 16. Receipts of good quality hay were light throughout the week and scarcely equal to the current demands of the markets. Lower grades of hay were rather dull. Clover prices held firm, especially for this time of the year, caused principally by the rather poor prospects of the new crop.

Rains continued to restrict the movement of new alfalfa from the southwestern producing sections of the country. While the first cutting has been practically completed, but little new hay has yet been marketed except in the irrigated areas of the far Southwest.

Receipts at the markets continued light but on an average were about equal to the receipts during the past few weeks as is shown in the accompanying table:

	June 11-16, 1923.	June 4-9, 1923.	June 12-17, 1922.	Jan. 1 to June 16, 1923.	Jan. 1 to June 17 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	79	63	96	2,021	.....
New York	77	112	280	3,212	3,629
Philadelphia	58	74	150	1,424	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	96	153	.....	2,867
Cincinnati	104	114	184	3,574	3,177
Chicago	214	178	445	5,323	5,802
Minneapolis-St. Paul	59	57	82	2,398	2,849
St. Louis	135	205	218	4,250	.....
Omaha	36	41	.....	3,003	.....
Kansas City	188	165	439	9,894	.....
Los Angeles	83	94	123	3,412	3,078
San Francisco	71	109	385	2,718	.....

There continued to be a shortage of strictly high-grade hay at Boston and receivers were holding firm and were able to advance selling prices slightly. Supplies of No. 3 and lower grades of hay were still rather large and were in very little demand. Invoices of hay to arrive indicated continued small receipts for some time. Offerings of straw were more liberal and prices were slightly lower. No. 1 rye straw, however, remained relatively high at $30.50 per ton.

There was a firm undertone to the market at New York also because of the scarcity of desirable qualities of timothy and light clover mixed hay. Other eastern markets reflected the conditions at New York. Good hay was readily absorbed as it came in, but lower grades were rather dull.

The markets in the Central West were also held firm by light receipts. As a general rule, the demand was mostly local but at Cincinnati increased orders for hay for shipment to the South and other interior points contributed to the activity of the market.

The demand for timothy hay in the South and Southeast has been increased slightly by dry weather conditions in those sections which have been unfavorable recently to pasturage and the new crop hay. Reports from sections in Virginia which usually have a marketable surplus indicate that the hay crop this year will probably not more than supply local needs. Other sections of the South report a more active demand because of the small amount of local forage available. Stocks in dealers' hands, however, at the southern markets remained light and dealers and consumers both continued to confine their purchases to their immediate needs.

HAY RECEIPTS LARGER AT CHICAGO.

Hay receipts at Chicago were slightly larger during the week under review than for the previous week but were barely equal to the requirements of the trade which caused receivers to demand firm prices. Reports of country loadings indicated that receipts would probably be slightly larger within a short time and dealers expect fairly large receipts during the next week. The quality of the hay arriving was slightly above that which had been received during the past few weeks and the spread between prices of No. 1 and 2 hay narrowed slightly.

Good timothy hay continued scarce at St. Louis and prices were advanced about $1 per ton. While the demand for No. 1 Timothy was most urgent other classes were well cleaned up.

The receipts of hay at Kansas City were extremely light during the week under review. Small lots of alfalfa were reported moving out of New Mexico and Arizona but shipments of hay from Oklahoma and Kansas were very light. Receipts of this hay at Kansas City were the smallest in years and totaled only 44 cars for the week. The delay in the movement was caused by the continued wet weather in that territory. The little hay that was received was generally of poor quality and sold over a range of from $13 to $18.50 per ton. Old hay was quoted nominally at $25.25 per ton.

No changes in price or in the market situation were reported from Omaha. Receipts were light but generally equal to the limited demand.

Southern markets have received very little alfalfa up to the present time and arrivals generally have been in unsatisfactory condition, being hot and damaged. Memphis reported that practically no new alfalfa was being offered because shippers were unable to guarantee the quality of the hay. The Pacific coast markets were but little changed during the week. The market remained weak at San Francisco because of larger offerings from country points. At Los Angeles, however, the market continued firm and there was a tendency toward higher prices in the alfalfa market.

Prairie.—Prairie markets also continued firm because of the small amount of good hay arriving. At Minneapolis the receipts were very light and the dealers reported that supplies in the surrounding territory are practically cleaned up. The demand for prairie hay was largely from stockyards and other feeders and while sufficient to absorb all offerings was rather limited in volume.

Ideal Pastures Restrict Feedstuffs Demand.

The feed markets were very quiet during the week ending June 16, and the little business transacted was mainly in spot and near-by shipment stuff to replenish the reduced stocks of retailers. There was practically no demand from feeders, as pasturage conditions in nearly all sections were very satisfactory. Unless a dry spell affects pasturage little improvement in the demand from that source was looked for by the trade.

The price trend was lower. Increased offerings especially for deferred delivery, in which little interest was shown by interior dealers, together with the weakness in hogs, exerted some pressure on the markets.

Production of most feeds was good and in excess of present requirements. Stocks in all feeding and dairying sections appeared ample. A scarcity of mill feed generally was reported from Seattle and surrounding country because of the shutting down of flour mills at this time of the year. Pasture, however, was sufficient, so that there was very little or no demand for feed. Supplies of feeding barley, which are now on the market in that section, were limited and the demand was nominal.

Receipts and the movement were fair.

Wheat mill feeds.—Heavy sales of wheat mill feeds by mills for July-August shipment featured the market. Northwestern jobbers were best buyers and were said to have accumulated thousands of tons for shipment during these months. The output of mills was not large, but free buying of cash wheat led the trade to believe that flour bookings were good. Purchases by jobbers tended to stabilize the market for the time being, and no urgent offerings of any consequence were expected for the next thirty days. While bran continued in a rather weak position, shorts and middlings developed marked strength. Hardly enough shorts were turned out by southwestern mills to meet requirements of the trade, consequently the heavier mill offals commanded a rather sharp premium over bran quotations. The reason for the exceptional strength of shorts and middlings probably lies in the relatively high prices which were asked for corn. While northwestern mills sold bran freely for deferred shipment, southwestern mills were hesitant and asked $18.50–$19 per ton for July-August shipment, which prices were out of proportion with those quoted from the Northwest. Resellers, however, sold July-August shipment bran as low as $17. Shorts were available at $23.50–$24 in the Kansas City market, and a few sales were reported at this range. Flour middlings and reddog held fairly firm at $28.50 and $31.50, respectively, in the Minneapolis market. Interior stocks were considered light. Receipts and shipments were slightly heavier than they were during the past few weeks.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Business in cottonseed cake and meal did not develop any activity, and a very dull tone prevailed throughout the week. Prices softened gradually, presumably in the course of a seasonal readjustment. The demand was light both for export and domestic consumption. Offerings while not urgent were ample, and owners showed a disposition to discount the market on firm bids. Mill stocks were about normal for this season of the year, but interior stocks were thought by the trade to be slightly

heavier than usual. The movement was light. Hulls were in fair demand, but were quoted slightly lower than during the previous week.

Linseed meal and cake.—The demand for linseed meal and cake was light. Offerings although ample were not burdensome, which it was thought was due to the fact that millers stored feed at prevailing prices rather than dump it on the market and accept prices that would result from such action. There was a firmer tendency as a result of the decrease in building operations which has become quite apparent during the last two or three weeks and which cannot fail to have its effect on the linseed-feed situation, as a falling off in building operations will result in a reduced demand for linseed oil from the paint industry, hence corresponding restriction in milling operations. Interior stocks were good. Shipments on unfilled contracts were fairly heavy.

GLUTEN FEED IN LIGHT DEMAND.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was light and production continued good. Offerings were not burdensome, however' as the larger manufacturers had a sufficient number of unfilled orders on hand to take care of their output. Resellers appeared well stocked and in a position to book for any delivery desired, but most mills offered only for July shipment. Quotations and the price guaranty were unchanged from last week. Shipments were heavy and interior stocks good and only slowly disposed of.

Hominy feed.—Production of hominy feed was fair and the demand light. Prices held firm and the view was expressed by some of the larger manufacturers that if corn advances further feed will follow. Mill offerings were light. Reseller's offerings increased, but no disposition was shown to force sales by making a material reduction in price. Stocks and shipments were fair, and interior supplies were reported as ample for present needs.

Alfalfa meal.—Little interest was shown in new crop offerings of alfalfa meal, which were light. Many mills were unwilling to quote new meal, owing to the unfavorable weather for curing hay in their sections. Mixers and other large buyers appeared to be awaiting freer offerings for July-August shipments before placing orders for their requirements. Immediate shipment old crop meal was in fair request and commanded a premium of $1–$2 over new crop meal. Shipments were light. Stocks were about normal for this season of the year.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	June 1–15, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 15, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	131,500	8,414,300
Canada bluegrass		835,700
Alsike clover		5,566,100
Crimson clover	58,800	2,240,200
Red clover		447,900
White clover	34,100	499,800
Clover mixtures		20,100
Broom-corn millet	493,700	5,320,800
Foxtail millet		65,300
Grass mixtures		100
Agrostis mixtures		2,600
Orchard grass		768,000
Rape		6,384,100
Redtop		11,400
English ryegrass	61,200	1,800,500
Italian ryegrass		848,300
Timothy	32,000	32,000
Hairy vetch	3,300	1,592,300
Spring vetch	29,200	1,858,100

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, June 16, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1,2]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Timothy and clover:																			
No. 1 timothy	$27.25	$27.50	$25.00	$22.50	$24.00	$26.50	$27.50	$26.50	$28.00	$27.00	$20.50		$24.00	$18.00	$24.50		$20.50		
No. 2 timothy	24.00	25.00	21.50	20.50	22.50	24.50	25.50		26.50	26.00	19.00		21.00	16.50	20.50		18.75		
No. 1 light clover mixed		25.00	21.50	20.50	23.00	25.50	26.00	26.00			19.00		22.00	16.50			20.00		
No. 2 light clover mixed			19.50		22.00	23.50							19.00	14.50					
No. 1 medium clover mixed			20.50		22.50								19.00						
No. 1 clover mixed	19.00	19.50		18.50				25.50			18.00			[3]14.00			19.25		
No. 1 clover					20.00						17.00		[3]18.00	[3]14.00	22.00		18.75		
Alfalfa:																			
No. 1 alfalfa					23.00	32.00	28.00	30.00	26.00	29.00	20.00		[3]23.00	[3]22.00		$21.25	25.25	$23.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa					22.00	30.00			24.50	27.00	18.00		[3]20.00	[3]19.00		19.00	23.00	19.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa					21.50	24.00	26.00			24.00	16.00		[3]18.00	[3]16.00		17.25	19.25		14.00
Prairie:																			
No. 1 upland											11.00		[3]21.00	17.50	23.00	20.50	20.00		
No. 2 upland											11.00		19.00	16.00	20.00	17.50	18.00		
No. 1 midland											15.50		15.00	14.00		19.50			
STRAW.																			
No. 1 wheat	13.00		14.00	13.50	12.00	12.50							11.00	[3]8.00		8.50	7.25		
No. 1 oat	14.00		15.00	14.50		12.50							11.50	[3]9.00		9.25	7.25		
No. 1 rye (tangled)													12.50	[3]9.00					
No. 1 rye (straight)	30.50	24.50	26.00	27.00															
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																			
Wheat bran:																			
Spring	29.00	28.50	28.00	27.50	27.50	31.50					27.50		22.75	19.00	23.00				
Soft winter		29.00	29.00	28.75	29.50	32.00	33.00	31.00		26.00	27.50				25.00		21.75	40.00	36.00
Hard winter	28.75	28.50	28.00		28.00	31.50			31.00		27.50				24.00	23.00	21.50		
Wheat middlings:																			
Spring (standard)	32.50	33.00	32.00	33.00	31.75	33.00					31.00		27.50	24.00					
Soft winter				36.00	35.00	37.00	36.00	35.00			34.00		32.00				28.00		43.00
Hard winter	36.25		35.50			35.00			33.75	31.00	34.00		35.00		30.00	28.00	28.00		36.00
Hard winter wheat shorts						36.00		35.00							29.00	25.00	26.00		
Wheat millrun			34.50			35.00											25.00		34.00
Rye middlings	33.25		32.50		33.00									24.00					
High protein meals:																			
Linseed (32%)	44.75	44.50	43.75								40.00		39.00	38.00		43.50	45.00		49.00
Cottonseed (43%)	52.00	52.00	51.75	51.50	51.50								47.50						
Cottonseed (41%)	48.00	49.00	49.00	48.50	48.75				46.00	41.00	44.50		44.50				47.00	44.00	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	42.00	43.00	42.50	42.25	42.25	36.50	38.00	37.50	43.00	36.00	41.50		40.50						
Digester Feeding Tankage (60%)													55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00		
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)								36.50	31.00	27.50	29.00		26.50		25.00	23.50	24.00	30.00	
Gluten feed	44.25		43.25	43.05							40.00		37.15						
White hominy feed	38.50	38.50	38.00	37.50		39.00	39.00	37.50			36.50		33.00		31.50	30.50			
Yellow hominy feed	38.00	38.00	37.50	37.00							36.50		32.00			30.50			
Ground barley											34.50		33.50					[4]35.00	
Dried beef pulp				47.00			46.00	46.00			47.00								41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Cotton

Prices Advance Slightly—May Consumption Heavy.

Wide fluctuations in prices occurred in the cotton market during the week ending June 16. A feature of the week was the sharp advance which occurred on Monday, when future contracts at New York and New Orleans gained from 70 to 87 points and the average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets gained ¾¢ per lb. The causes were chiefly the reports of heavy rains in the South over the previous week end, which created further uneasiness over the new crop, and an active demand for cotton in the Liverpool market. Clear and warm weather was needed especially in the eastern part of the belt, for the checking of insects and weeds and for the proper growth of the cotton plant.

Heavy liquidation of July future contracts was reported to have been the chief factor behind the sharp decline on Thursday, while Friday's almost equally sharp advance was attributed largely to private reports of crop deterioration since May 25 and of increased demand for cotton goods in the goods markets.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 28.81¢ per lb. on June 16, compared with 28.70¢ at the close of the previous week, and 22.02¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points, closing at 27.85¢. July future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange lost 17 points, closing at 27.77¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

June 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	June 16, 1923.	June 17, 1922.	June 18, 1921.	June 19, 1920.	June 14, 1919.	June 16, 1923.	June 17, 1922.	June 18, 1921.	June 19, 1920.	June 14, 1919.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
July	27.85	22.04	11.24	37.68	31.20	27.77	22.16	10.77	37.90	31.58
October	25.01	21.98	12.05	35.23	30.58	24.40	21.57	11.55	35.06	30.25
December	24.45	21.76	12.55	34.05	30.25	23.96	21.26	12.00	33.93	29.90
January	24.20	21.60	12.70	33.45	30.10	23.80	21.03	12.13	33.48	29.65
March	24.20	21.46	13.06	32.85	29.95	23.70	20.78	12.47	32.86	29.40

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of June 11–16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	June 11–16, 1923.						June 12–17, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Norfolk	29.38	29.25	28.63	27.88	28.50	28.50	21.38	21.63	21.50	21.50	21.63	22.00
Augusta	29.50	29.25	28.75	27.88	28.50	28.50	21.63	21.75	21.63	21.50	21.75	21.88
Savannah	29.75	29.50	29.00	28.07	28.93	28.86	21.63	21.88	21.78	21.70	21.88	22.04
Montgomery	29.00	29.00	28.50	28.25	28.50	28.50	21.00	21.13	21.13	21.13	21.38	21.50
New Orleans	29.75	29.75	29.50	28.50	29.00	29.00	22.00	22.00	21.75	21.63	21.75	21.88
Memphis	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.25	29.25	29.25	21.50	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Little Rock	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.25	28.50	28.50	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.50
Dallas	29.15	28.95	28.50	27.65	28.40	28.40	21.25	21.55	21.60	21.60	21.80	22.00
Houston	29.85	29.65	29.25	28.50	29.25	29.25	22.30	22.55	22.35	22.20	22.50	22.65
Galveston	29.95	29.75	29.40	28.65	29.45	29.35	22.00	22.40	22.40	22.30	22.50	22.70
Average	29.46	29.34	28.98	28.29	28.83	28.81	21.59	21.81	21.74	21.68	21.84	22.02

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on June 15, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1892	7.50	1900	9.06	1908	11.50	1916	12.90
1893	8.06	1901	8.38	1909	11.40	1917	24.90
1894	7.31	1902	9.44	1910	15.25	1918	30.40
1895	7.19	1903	12.60	1911	15.65	1919	32.75
1896	7.69	1904	12.10	1912	11.90	1920	39.50
1897	7.69	1905	9.10	1913	12.35	1921	12.20
1898	6.56	1906	11.20	1914	13.40	1922	22.20
1899	6.31	1907	12.90	1915	9.85	1923	29.20

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	June 17, 1921.	June 16, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	June 17, 1921.	June 16, 1922.	June 15, 1923.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Middling Fair	.....	18	8	3	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	171	1,241	2,930	266	132	27
Good Middling	3,215	14,866	27,292	3,025	429	137
Strict Middling	17,058	53,383	23,965	17,190	1,931	1,755
Middling	47,602	77,891	12,032	27,418	6,198	2,477
Strict Low Middling	41,056	41,465	8,012	16,725	4,268	1,169
Low Middling	9,908	6,394	2,907	6,497	539	108
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,074	5,930	1,046	2,920	766	287
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,323	2,959	456	2,867	864	108
Good Middling Yellow Stained	34	27	2	4	2	3
Total	126,441	204,174	78,650	76,915	15,129	6,071

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on June 15, at the port of New York were 89,518 bales; on June 16, 1922, 210,139 bales; on June 17, 1921, 147,990 bales. At the port of New Orleans on June 15, 86,489 bales; on June 16, 1922, 161,367 bales; and on June 17, 1921, 453,834 bales.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1, 1922, to June 15, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–June 12, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–June 18, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–June 17, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–June 16, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–June 15, 1923.	4-year average, Aug. 1–June 16, 1918–19 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Per cent.
Great Britain	3,373,117	2,964,119	1,568,987	1,601,749	1,246,572	2,062,702	60.4
France	1,073,360	543,211	518,433	693,841	597,553	597,350	100.0
Germany	2,780,838	426,699	1,073,953	1,327,134	868,805	706,947	122.9
Italy	469,419	499,304	485,355	390,824	451,864	468,332	96.5
Japan	338,395	806,057	456,019	750,871	570,910	682,645	83.6
China	2,978	7,045	33,876	87,516	19,124	33,586	56.9
Spain	266,918	222,967	221,557	283,188	214,355	244,129	87.8
Belgium	203,320	185,294	183,595	153,616	162,628	147,856	110.0
Canada [1]	139,105	180,119	137,344	173,682	188,930	166,287	113.6
Other countries	242,194	474,675	237,052	199,912	211,008	301,470	70.0
Total	8,889,644	6,309,490	4,916,171	5,662,324	4,531,749	5,411,304	83.7

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to May 31.

Exports for the week ending June 15, amounted to 36,953 bales, compared with 40,002 bales the previous week, 123,486 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 65,470 bales for the week ending June 12, 1914.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, June 16, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	June 16, 1923.	June 17, 1922.	June 18, 1921.	June 16, 1923.	June 17, 1922.	June 18, 1921.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Middling short staple	29.00	21.88	10.75	29.25	22.00	11.00
Length:	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
1 1/16 ins.	50	150	75	[1] Even.	100	Even.
1 1/8 ins.	100	375	325	[1] 25	300	250
1 3/16 ins.	150	550	650	[1] 50	800	550
1 1/4 ins.	225	800	.....	[1] 75	1,200	875

[1] Nominal.

Quotations reported on June 15 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 37¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢; No. 3, 35¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38¢ for No. 1 grade, 36¢ for No. 2, and 34¢ for No. 3.

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–June 15, 1923, and Stocks June 15, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–June 12, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–June 13, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–June 18, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–June 17, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–June 16, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–June 15, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–June 16, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	10,353	5,231	6,630	6,129	5,772	5,578	5,868	95.1
Port stocks	421	1,350	959	1,616	788	352	1,191	29.6
Interior receipts	7,322	6,187	6,890	7,140	6,960	7,166	6,964	102.9
Interior stocks	239	1,194	1,011	1,375	627	392	1,022	38.4
Into sight	14,409	10,571	11,619	10,624	9,803	10,461	10,817	96.7
Northern spinners' takings	2,598	1,915	2,822	1,848	2,066	2,244	2,247	99.9
Southern spinners' takings	2,980	3,502	3,198	2,620	3,628	4,222	3,387	124.7
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,524	3,560	3,655	4,510	2,783	1,258	3,412	36.9

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on June 15, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	June 12, 1914.	June 15, 1917.	June 14, 1918.	June 13, 1919.	June 18, 1920.	June 17, 1921.	June 16, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	5-year average, June 16, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	769	333	120	316	810	679	521	228	489
Manchester	49	27	9	54	145	78	43	29	66
Continent	775	248	118	306	489	476	448	164	367
Total	1,593	608	247	676	1,444	1,233	1,012	421	922

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–June 15, 1923, and Stocks on June 15, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–June 17, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–June 16, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–June 15, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–June 16, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	June 17, 1921.	June 16, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	5-year average, June 16, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	279	342	272	312	111	55	36	80
Augusta	353	380	290	430	126	87	20	106
Savannah	637	713	420	932	170	73	23	141
Montgomery	50	48	60	57	28	15	8	15
New Orleans	1,394	1,187	1,332	1,377	454	161	86	350
Memphis	888	907	1,091	1,041	292	91	66	267
Little Rock	215	182	171	197	65	33	18	35
Dallas	132	168	84	120	21	12	2	14
Houston	2,853	2,577	2,665	2,222	208	85	32	197
Galveston	2,882	2,427	2,304	2,143	389	177	54	244
Total	9,683	8,931	8,689	8,831	1,954	789	345	1,449

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of June 4–9, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	June 4–9, 1923.		June 5–10, 1922.		June 6–11, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Raleigh, N. C.	$40.00	$40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord, N. C.	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.	33.00	30.00	$43.00	$40.00	.....	$20.00
Memphis, Tenn.	48.00	45.00	.....	.....	$25.00	23.00
Little Rock, Ark.	45.00	40.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	45.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss.	[1] 40.00	[1] 30.00	.....	.....	25.00	20.00

[1] Nominal.

Spot Cotton Quotations for June 16, and Sales During Week of June 11–16, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for June 16, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of June 11–16, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											June 16, 1923.	June 17, 1922.	June 18, 1921.	June 19, 1920.	June 14, 1919.	June 15, 1918.	June 16, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	63	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	92	181	228	403	214	219	78
Strict Good Middling	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	69	140	178	328	163	178	56
Good Middling	50	38	38	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	48	96	118	253	113	130	39
Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	56	58	135	60	80	20
Middling	28.50	28.50	28.86	28.50	29.25	28.50	28.40	29.25	29.35	29.00	28.81	22.02	10.37	40.61	31.69	30.16	24.33
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	56	105	300	158	103	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	133	223	813	428	259	62
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	223	330	1,205	718	388	108
Good Ordinary[2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	315	433	1,493	953	522	152
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 5	50	203	173	10	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	56	143	355	264	66	20
Middling[2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	163	248	530	418	130	42
Strict Low Middling[2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	240	365	765	613	218	74
Low Middling[2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	325	465	1,100	890	351	113
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	130	220	465	413	125	49
Strict Middling[2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	223	313	653	563	183	70
Middling[2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	310	418	840	705	275	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	150	270	600	553	200	51
Strict Middling[2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	228	363	763	663	270	81
Middling[2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	305	455	925	785	345	112
Sales for week, bales	1,792	148	291	16	700	320	470	1,644	7,694	[4] 4,784	[4] 17,859	[4] 40,445	[4] 53,627	[4] 19,054	[4] 76,961	[4] 25,689	[4] 67,316

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to June 16, 1923, amounted to 3,493,622 bales, compared with 3,200,752 bales during the corresponding period in 1921–22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 3,241,172 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis during the week June 11–16. No sales were reported at Memphis. Some of the sales at New Orleans during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 in	29¼
Strict Middling, shy, 1 in	30.05
Strict Middling, full, 1 in	30.10
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	29.35
Strict Low Middling, 1 7/16 ins	28.98
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 ins	29
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	30
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins	29¾
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	30.15
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	30½
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ ins	29¾
Middling, 1⅛ ins	30⅛

May Mill Consumption Near Record.

On June 14 the Bureau of the Census reported that American mills consumed 620,965 bales of cotton, exclusive of linters, during the month of May. This was next to the largest volume of consumption for any one month in the history of the American cotton industry, the record month being March of this year when 623,105 bales were consumed. The consumption during April was 577,396 bales and during May, 1922, 495,337 bales. The census report showed also that stocks in consuming establishments on May 31 were 1,621,290 bales, compared with 1,420,428 bales the same day last year. The number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 1,579,606, compared with 2,559,451 bales last year. The number of active cotton spindles during May was 35,390,137, compared with 31,641,141 for May, 1922.

Monthly Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

August, 1922–May, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1913–14	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	5-year average 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Aug	432,350	534,971	497,319	483,560	467,059	527,404	510,479	103.3
Sept	442,435	489,952	491,069	457,967	484,718	495,344	489,221	101.3
Oct	511,923	440,354	556,041	401,325	494,317	533,950	495,397	107.8
Nov	456,355	455,611	491,250	332,712	527,940	577,561	479,588	120.4
Dec	456,262	472,908	511,711	295,292	510,925	527,945	461,467	114.4
Jan	517,299	556,883	591,921	366,463	520,698	610,375	513,182	118.9
Feb	455,231	433,295	515,699	395,115	472,336	566,924	465,306	121.8
Mar	493,354	433,485	575,789	438,218	519,761	623,105	507,739	122.7
Apr	499,646	475,875	566,914	409,247	443,509	577,396	487,934	118.3
May	466,744	487,934	541,377	440,714	495,337	620,965	508,245	122.2
Total 10 mos.	4,731,600	4,781,278	5,339,090	4,020,613	4,942,600	5,660,969	4,918,558	115.1
June	446,145	474,330	555,155	461,917	509,218	.....	503,288	.....
July	448,333	510,328	525,489	410,142	458,002	.....	489,084	.....
Total 12 mos.	5,626,078	5,765,936	6,419,734	4,892,672	5,909,820	.....	5,910,930	.....

Imports of Foreign Cotton.

August 1, 1922, to May 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

[500-pound bales.]

Country of production.	1913–14	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	5-year average, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
Egypt	113,339	75,897	463,582	76,514	221,428	318,473	181,084	175.9
Peru	11,175	17,448	59,177	21,488	34,733	19,418	30,163	64.4
China	15,312	8,809	41,407	13,784	13,460	46,035	22,561	204.0
Mexico	41,036	54,434	64,256	88,130	53,637	45,411	59,236	76.7
India	6,507	1,374	10,221	7,716	8,032	15,747	6,508	242.0
All other countries	819	6,951	12,948	5,152	10,926	3,986	7,953	50.1
Total	188,188	164,913	651,591	212,784	342,216	449,070	307,505	146.0

Supply and Distribution of Cotton in America.

August 1, 1922, May 31, 1923, and Stocks on Hand on May 31, with Comparisons

[Exclusive of linters.]

[Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.]

	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Running bales.	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*
On hand July 31 of previous year	4,286,783	3,563,162	6,534,360	2,831,553
Crops of seasons ending July 31	11,325,532	13,270,970	7,977,778	9,729,306
Imports from Aug. 1 to May 31 [1]	651,591	212,784	342,216	449,070
Total	16,263,908	17,046,916	14,854,354	[2] 13,409,929
Less domestic consumption from Aug. 1 to May 31	5,339,090	4,020,613	4,942,600	5,660,969
	10,924,818	13,026,303	9,911,754	7,748,960
Less exports from Aug. 1 to May 31	6,099,371	4,660,236	5,341,551	4,441,832
Indicated supply on May 31	4,825,447	8,366,067	4,570,203	3,307,128

[1] Imports are in equivalent 500-lb. bales.
[2] Includes 400,000 bales added to balance distribution.

The Legislative Assembly of India is now considering levying a tax of 8¢ a bale on cotton to secure funds with which to improve the India cotton crops.

American cotton is moving into Mexico through Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, reports Consul Harry L. Walsh, at that station, under date of May 12. Twenty-five carloads were shipped through Nuevo Laredo during April, and indications point to large shipments each month until the harvest of the Mexican crop this fall.

Chilean Nitrate Prices Fixed for the Year.

Prices for Chilean nitrates to prevail during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, have recently been fixed by the board of directors of the Chilean Nitrate Producers Association, reports Consul Richard Butrick from Iquique under date of May 5. Prices for delivery f. a. s. Chilean nitrate ports from July 16 to 31 are fixed at 19s. 3d. per quintal ($2.12 per 100 lbs. at par). Prices then gradually rise during the rest of the year to 20s. 11d. per quintal ($2.30 per 100 lbs.) for delivery from June 1 to 15, 1924. Deliveries from June 16 to 30, 1924, will be made at 19s. 3d. per quintal ($2.12 per 100 lbs.). These prices are slightly above those in force during 1923.

Growers Cooperate in South Africa.

Direct shipments of oranges to Liverpool and Hull at 65s. ($15 at exchange) per ton measurement have been arranged for by the Fruit Growers' Cooperative Exchange of South Africa, according to the Australian Fruit Grower of April 19. The freight for London and Southampton remains the same as last season, 45s. ($10) in cold storage and 40s. ($9.30) in ventilated holds. The South African orange shipping season runs from May to December and the American from December to April. Consul G. K. Donald, at Johannesburg, reports on March 7 that this organization controls about 86% of the citrus and 95% of the deciduous fruit exports of South Africa. It is estimated that the exports of the Organization during 1923 will exceed $4,500,000 in value.

Cooperative Society Formed in Poland.

A Polish farmers' cooperative society called "The Commercial Society of Polish Agriculturists" has recently been formed in Poland for the purpose of marketing products direct to consumers, reports Consul General L. J. Kenna from Warsaw under date of April 27. The society intends to construct a number of warehouses for storing and grading grain. A chain of modern elevators will also be established to enable farmers to dispose of their grain direct to the company's elevators as it is harvested. The Polish Government is interesting itself in the development of the organization.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Conditions in Germany.

Corn was cheap in Hamburg a short time ago and purchases were large but recently feeders are turning from corn to barley because barley is cheaper, reports E. C. Squire, U. S. Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Barley prices in Hamburg before the war always ranged from 6 to 8 per cent higher than corn but in spite of this the German farmers used more of barley than of corn for pig feeding because it made a superior type of pork.

It is the belief of at least some of the best informed grain people in Hamburg that the present adverse price difference between barley and corn can not continue long. It is their belief that the low price of barley is due to the fact that the farmers in Germany have more barley on hand than was at first anticipated. There are considerable offerings of Rumanian barley, but there is so much admixture in this grain that the Germans do not like it. Bulgaria is also offering barley and some shipments have been made from the Volga district of Russia.

Oil cake is another product imported for feed in competition with corn. Oil mills in Germany supply some oil cake. A considerable quantity of sunflower cake has been received from Russia. On May 3 prices of feed were quoted as follows:

	Dollars per hundred pounds (May 3, exchange=00026).
Peanut cake	2.00
Rape cake	1.42
Cocoa cake	1.65
Bran	.90
Maize	1.77
Barley	1.37
Oats	1.42
Wheat	1.77
Rye	1.65

BREAD GRAIN POLICY.

On May 3 the Food Minister made an announcement with regard to the future food and grain policy in Germany. The activities of the grain office are to be continued until at least the 1st of October, and if conditions are unsatisfactory at that time they will continue to handle the bread supply until April next year. The Government is discontinuing for the present the requisitioning of grain from farmers.

The grain office is now using every month 350,000 tons of grain. It is expected that it will be necessary to import about 2,000,000 tons of foreign grain during the season of 1923–24. The remainder of the requirements of the grain office for distribution will be made up from purchases of German grain.

Distance makes a difference in the condition in which pork products arrive on the German markets from different countries. A German trader was found selling Danish pork livers for 4,000 marks per pound and American livers packed in tierces for 2,000 marks per pound. The American pork livers looked very white and stale, while the Danish livers are put on the market there absolutely fresh.

The Danish livers are shipped through from Denmark by direct train, the train leaving Denmark for Warnemunde. This train is transferred from the ferryboat there and goes directly through to Berlin. Only the ice is changed on this product at Warnemunde. The German trader stated that he is only able to sell the American livers to the cheap liver-sausage manufacturers, because there is a great loss in protein.

Naturally, American livers can not compete on an equal basis with such service; nevertheless, higher prices can be obtained for goods brought through in the best possible condition.

In Hamburg inspectors object to the way many American houses pack their frozen pork livers. They have asked that pork livers be packed in boxes of two rows with the glands out. They state that many of the American packers will not conform to this policy and pack them in a box in varieties of ways. Consequently, when there is a little rush, this means a delay in clearing such packages.

Germany bought heavily of lard in February and March. The manager of a packing company at Hamburg states that he believes one of the causes of the large buying was the occupation of the Ruhr. It was thought good to get in supplies while it was still possible to do so. An American packer's agent states that lard and fatback business in the Ruhr is going on about as usual. Lard, fatbacks, etc., continue to be sold in good quantities in Austria and in Hungary.

A commission formed of interested parties—consumers, wholesalers, retail butchers and representatives of the live-stock trade—has been formed in Germany to set maximum prices on live stock. The work of this commission was begun about April 16, but by May 8 had apparently fallen down entirely and proved such a failure that the consumers and wholesalers have withdrawn their cooperation.

The experiment was tried out only in Berlin, Hamburg, and Stuttgart, and had the effect of driving the live animals, especially the better qualities, to other markets. Had Germany instituted a thoroughgoing system to control live-stock prices and hold them below world market levels it would have had an important effect upon her whole live-stock industry and on American markets for meat products. Prices of live animals are keeping up to world-market levels more promptly than grain. Earlier in the year the reverse condition prevailed.

During three weeks in April, according to the Danish weekly official statistics, the following live animals have been exported to Germany: Week of April 7–13, 3,663 head of pigs and 5,016 head of cattle; week of April 14–20, 1,787 head of pigs and 5,205 head of cattle; week of April 21–27, 1,180 head of pigs and 3,561 head of cattle.

These shipments do not occur in any quantity except when the German live-stock market is around the world market level.

Prices of Yucatan Henequen Increase.

The price paid to Yucatan hemp growers for henequen was increased on May 21, 1923, from 4¢ to 4½¢ a pound, reports Consul O. G. Marsh at Progreso, Mexico, under date of May 26. This increase amounts to about $2 a bale. The exports of fiber from Yucatan this year have been averaging about 40,000 bales a month.

Russia Shipping Lentils to the United States.

Exports of Russian lentils to the United States through the port of Konigsberg, Germany, are being made for the first time since the war, reports Consul A. W. Donegon at that port under date of April 17. Before the war Konigsberg was the most important continental port for exports of Russian peas and lentils. Since February 15, 1923, 632,163 pounds of Russian lentils have been shipped to the United States through Konigsberg.

New Canadian Fruit Act.

A new fruit act has been passed by the Canadian Parliament making provisions for new grades for apples and pears packed in boxes and new packages for apples, pears, cherries, plums, and berries, according to the Canadian Department of Agriculture. In the grading of apples the terms No. 1, No. 2, Domestic, and No. 3 as applied to apples, crabapples, and pears packed in boxes have been superseded by the designations "Extra Fancy," "Fancy," and "C Grade." Provision is also made for the use of a half barrel, and definite dimensions are prescribed for packages for plums, prunes, cherries, berries, and currants to conform to the United States legal packages. Boxes containing apples, pears, and peaches are required to show the number of specimens in each box. Official inspection certificates shall be prima facie evidence of the grade and condition of the fruit or packages referred to therein.

Australian Beef-Export Subsidy.

The Australian meat-export industry is being subsidized by the Australian Government to the extent of 10s. ($2.43 at par) per head on all live cattle exported and one farthing (½¢) per pound weight on frozen meat and canned beef, according to a report of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce under date of May 1. In the case of canned beef the subsidy will be calculated on the weight of fresh beef from which the canned beef was produced. Owing to the high production and freight costs and keen competition from the Argentine and other sources in foreign markets, the Australian beef industry has been in a very depressed condition for the past year or more, and the subsidy will at the present time be of material assistance to both the primary producer and the packer.

Weather

Weather More Favorable for Agriculture.

In general the weather during the week ending June 19 was more favorable for agriculture than during the preceding week. Rainfall was mostly of a local character in the east Gulf States, which permitted considerable field work, and much needed cultivation was accomplished; in portions of Georgia, row crops received their first cultivation of the season. Moderate showers occurred in the Ohio Valley States and crops as a rule made satisfactory progress in that area, although the soil continued too wet in a few localities. The week was very favorable in Virginia and the Carolinas, where soil moisture conditions were greatly improved. Rain was badly needed, however, in most of the Northeast and in the Lake region, where drought had become serious in some sections, particularly in New Jersey and southern New York.

Good growing weather prevailed in most sections between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, although it was much too dry and hot in North Dakota and northern Minnesota, where crops suffered severely. Much cultivation of row crops was accomplished in this area, though fields continued grassy in many sections, while considerable damage was done by overflowing of bottomlands in parts of Arkansas, central and eastern Oklahoma, and portions of Nebraska. The dry, warm weather in the extreme lower Great Plains, particularly in Oklahoma, was very beneficial.

Small grain crops and grass were favorably affected by the weather of the week west of the Rocky Mountains, but it was much too cool for warm-weather crops. There was some injury by frost in Wyoming and Utah, some harm to tree fruits in Oregon, and much frost damage to tender vegetation in Nevada. The cool, cloudy, and showery weather was especially beneficial for small grains in the more northwestern States, but these conditions made poor haying weather in that area.

WHEAT HARVEST PROGRESSING.

Small grains.—Winter wheat was being harvested in Virginia with favorable weather, and harvest was begun in the interior northward to the lower Ohio River and southern Missouri. This work made satisfactory progress in Oklahoma, but advanced slowly in south-central and southeastern Kansas. The weather was favorable for harvest in Texas and Arkansas. Winter wheat continued satisfactory progress in most of the principal producing areas, though deterioration, with damage from fly and rust and much lodging, was reported in Kansas. The cool, showery weather was very beneficial to winter wheat in the Northwestern States, but the crop was heading short in eastern Montana.

It was decidedly unfavorable for spring wheat in North Dakota and northern Minnesota, because of deficient rainfall, high temperature, and hot winds, especially where the crop was stubbled in; the early seeded was reported as heading short in many localities in North Dakota. Conditions were more favorable in South Dakota and southern Minnesota, where there was mostly sufficient moisture, though temperatures were rather high.

Oats needed rain in the Lake region and most of the Northeast, while deterioration, due to insufficient moisture, was reported from much of Minnesota. This crop made good progress, as a rule, in the central valley States. Oats are rather short, but had a uniformly good color and stand in Iowa, and were largely in good condition in the Ohio Valley States, though heading low in some sections. They made satisfactory advance in the central Plains area, but continued poor in Oklahoma, where harvest had begun. Rice made good progress in Louisiana and continued in fair to good condition in Texas; development was retarded in California by cool weather. Flax did well in the Dakotas, and the early seeded was coming into bloom in North Dakota.

WARMER WEATHER BENEFICIAL TO CORN.

Corn.—Corn grew rapidly during the week throughout nearly all of the interior valley States. The warmer weather the latter part of the week was especially beneficial, and there was improvement generally in the condition of the soil, though cultivation was still needed in many sections. Under the influence of moderately warm weather, ample sunshine, and moderate showers the crop made very good growth in Iowa, where it was nearly all cultivated once and much had received the second cultivation. The plants grew fast in Missouri, though not much cultivation could be done until the last two days of the week.

Fields continued very weedy in Kansas but corn grew rapidly, and made generally fair to very good progress in Oklahoma. This crop was favorably affected by the weather in the Middle Atlantic States, the increased moisture being especially helpful in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, though it was too dry in many sections north of Maryland. Cultivation made better progress in the Southern States because of the more local character of rainfall, though fields continued grassy in some sections. Cool weather west of the Rocky Mountains was unfavorable for this crop.

BETTER COTTON WEATHER.

Cotton.—The temperature averaged slightly below normal in the central and eastern portions of the Cotton Belt and somewhat above normal in the western portion. Rainfall was generally of a local character and was mostly light to moderate, though rather heavy in a few localities. Influenced by rather warm weather and local showers, cotton made fair to very good progress in Texas, although the late planted was needing rain in a few sections. Complaints were still received of grasshoppers, weevil, and army worms, though damage on the whole was not serious. Much more favorable weather for cotton prevailed in Oklahoma and Arkansas, where drier soil permitted considerable cultivation, and the warmer weather, particularly in Oklahoma, was conducive to better growth. There was considerable damage, however, in these States by flooding of bottom lands. The crop made very good progress in southern Arkansas and in some central and northern localities, but less favorable elsewhere, while advance was mostly fair in Oklahoma, though fields needed cultivation.

The nights were rather too cool for best growth in the east Gulf States, though mostly fair progress was reported except in some of the wetter sections. The first few days of the week continued too wet in Georgia, particularly in the southern portion, but conditions were more favorable thereafter; considerable cultivation was accomplished and the plants made very good growth, but the general condition continued poor.

Some improvement was noted in Florida, and the most favorable week of the season so far was experienced in much of the Carolinas. Moderately high temperatures and beneficial showers promoted very good to excellent growth in North Carolina, and cotton made fairly good advance generally in South Carolina, though the plants continued small in the northwest portion.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Late white potatoes were being planted in Michigan, where the early crop was mostly in good condition; planting was about completed in most sections of Wisconsin. This crop was favorably affected by the weather in the Appalachian Mountain districts, and it was doing well, although showing the effects of the drought, in New Jersey. Shipping progressed in North Carolina. The soil was in better condition for transplanting sweet potatoes in Virginia, while timely rains improved this crop in North Carolina.

Truck and garden crops made good growth in the interior valley States and showed improvement in most of the South, although it was too dry in parts of Texas. Melon shipments continued from Florida; the crop is short in that State, and the quality rather poor. It was too cool for truck crops in most sections west of the Rocky Mountains.

A good stand of tobacco was secured in Kentucky, and the weather was favorable for this crop in Virginia and the Carolinas. Sugar cane and peanuts improved in Florida, especially on the uplands, and cane made good progress in the lower Mississippi Valley. Sugar beets were mostly in good condition in the Lake region, though worms were rather troublesome in some sections; beets grew well in the central Rocky Mountain sections, but it was too wet for thinning in parts of Colorado.

RANGES MOSTLY IN GOOD CONDITION.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—There was sufficient rainfall to maintain the ranges in good condition in the Rocky Mountain States, except in parts of Utah and New Mexico and in Arizona. Stock and ranges did not deteriorate to any marked extent in Arizona, however, because of the absence of high temperatures; some cattle were being shipped to northern pastures from that State. There were fairly good showers in eastern New Mexico, where the range showed improvement, but elsewhere in that State it was mostly poor and turning brown, and stock were poor to only fair.

Ranges and stock were reported as good to excellent in Colorado, while exceptionally favorable weather for stock interests prevailed in Wyoming except in some local areas. Range feed was reported abundant in Idaho, while showers were beneficial for grass in Nevada. The cool, showery weather improved the range condition in the north Pacific States, though there was considerable interruption to haying, and some damage was done by rain in that area.

Grass and meadows grew well in the Great Plains region, except in the more northern portions, where moisture was deficient, particularly in North Dakota. Pastures were poor in Minnesota and

mostly short in Wisconsin, while rain was badly needed in Michigan. Pastures improved generally in the Ohio Valley States and made satisfactory progress in the South. The harvest of blue-grass seed was hindered by rain in Kentucky and the cutting of alfalfa in South Dakota and Nebraska; much alfalfa was damaged in Kansas.

Fruit.—Small fruits suffered considerably in Michigan because of insufficient moisture, and strawberries were seriously affected by the drought in southern New York; otherwise the weather was generally favorable for fruit of all kinds east of the Rocky Mountains. Cranberries were normally advanced in Massachusetts with an indication of heavy bloom, while this crop was in good condition in Wisconsin. There was considerable damage by frost to berries in Nevada and some damage to tree fruits in Oregon. Fruit did well as a rule, however, in the Northwestern States, though there was considerable complaint of prunes and apples dropping in the Boise-Payette Valley of Idaho. Lemons did well in California, with deciduous fruits, nuts, and grapes in excellent condition.

Generally Less Rainfall During Week.

Temperatures were somewhat below normal at the beginning of the week in most sections east of the Rocky Mountains, but there was a gradual warming up after the first few days, and thereafter it was moderately warm, except for cool weather in the region of the Great Lakes and the Northeast about the middle of the week. There was a sharp drop in temperature west of the Rockies early in the week, freezing weather being recorded in most of Nevada on the morning of the 15th. The following morning was much cooler also in the far Northwestern States, with frost in western Montana and portions of Wyoming, Idaho, and Oregon. Warm weather prevailed in the more eastern States the latter part of the week.

Rainfall during the week was mostly of a local character, although showers were quite general in the South Atlantic and immediate Gulf districts and the far Northwest the first two days and in the interior valleys about the middle of the week. Heavy local falls were reported from southwest Virginia on the 12th, in eastern Kansas and northwestern Missouri on the 14th, and locally in the northern and northwestern Great Plains on the 17th.

Chart 1, page 632, shows that the week was somewhat cooler than normal in all sections east of the Mississippi River, except that the weekly mean temperature was slightly higher than the seasonal average north of the Ohio River. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains the temperatures averaged above normal, except in Arkansas and locally in Texas. In the upper Great Plains and the upper Mississippi Valley the week as a whole was decidedly warm, the temperature averaging from 6° to 11° above normal in eastern Montana, North Dakota, and northwestern Minnesota. On the other hand, it was unseasonably cool west of the Rocky Mountains, where the temperature averaged much below normal in most sections. It was especially cool for the season in the central Plateau districts, where the minus departures from normal were in some localities as much as 12°.

Chart 2, page 632, shows the geographic distribution of precipitation for the week. There was much less rainfall than during the preceding week, especially in the Southeastern States, though excessive amounts occurred in some interior localities. Nearly 4 inches of rain were reported in parts of northwestern Texas, and somewhat more than 4 inches locally in southern Kansas. Rainfall was heavy also in much of Nebraska and South Dakota and in north-central Montana, Havre reporting 3 inches for the week. Excessive falls occurred also in southwestern Virginia. Elsewhere rainfall was light to moderate, with very little occurring north and northeast of the Ohio Valley, and large areas in the Southwest receiving practically none.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina, South America.

Warm weather for the season continued in the northern section of the wheat-producing area of Argentina, and there was a reaction to much warmer in the southern section, where the temperature averaged 8° above normal for the week ending June 18. Unusually heavy rain fell throughout the area, the average over the northern section being nearly as much as had fallen in the two months preceding, and that in the southern equaling the total rainfall for the preceding five weeks. The data for this area are shown in the last part of the table on this page.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week June 13–19, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	60	−3	0	−0.8
Burlington	58	−6	T.	−0.8
Northfield	58	−5	T.	−0.8
Concord	62	−1	0	−0.8
Boston	66	−1	0	−0.6
New Haven	66	−1	0.3	−0.3
Albany	66	−2	0	−0.8
Binghamton	64	−3	0.3	−0.5
New York	68	−1	0.1	−0.7
Scranton	66	−1	0.4	−0.3
Harrisburg	70	−1	0.1	−0.6
Philadelphia	72	0	T.	−0.7
Trenton	70	0	0.4	−0.4
Atlantic City	66	−1	0.3	−0.4
Baltimore	72	−1	0.5	−0.4
Washington	71	−2	0.2	−0.8
Norfolk	74	−1	1.2	+0.3
Richmond	70	−5	0.6	−0.2
Lynchburg	72	−3	1.1	+0.1
Wytheville	66	−3	3.8	+2.8
Asheville	70	+1	0.2	−0.8
Charlotte	76	0	1.2	+0.2
Raleigh	74	−1	0.8	−0.2
Wilmington	76	−1	0.4	−0.8
Charleston	78	−1	0.2	−1.3
Columbia, S. C.	76	−2	0.1	−1.0
Augusta	76	−3	0.7	−0.4
Atlanta	76	0	0	−0.8
Macon	76	−1	0.2	−0.6
Savannah	78	−1	0.5	−1.1
Thomasville	78	−2	1.0	−0.2
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	80	0	0.4	−1.1
Miami	80	0	1.6	−0.4
Key West	82	0	0.4	−0.9
Tampa	80	0	0.4	−1.3
Pensacola	78	−2	0.7	−0.3
Mobile	78	−2	0.9	−0.4
Montgomery	78	−2	0.5	−0.4
Anniston	74	−1	0.9	+0.1
Birmingham	76	−3	0.1	−0.7
Meridian	76	−2	T.	−1.1
Vicksburg	78	−1	0.4	−0.6
New Orleans	80	−1	1.6	+0.3
Shreveport	80	0	T.	−0.7
Little Rock	76	−2	0.5	−0.4
Fort Smith	76	−1	0.5	−0.4
Bentonville	74	0	1.2	+0.2
Oklahoma	78	+2	T.	−0.6
Abilene	80	+2	0.5	−0.1
Fort Worth	82	+2	0.2	−0.4
Dallas	80	.....	0.6	.....
Palestine	80	+1	T.	−0.7
Taylor	82	+2	0.3	−0.3
Houston	82	.....	0.2	.....
Galveston	82	+1	0.5	−0.6
Corpus Christi	82	+1	T.	−0.7
San Antonio	82	+1	0.3	−0.2
Del Rio	82	−2	0	−0.6
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	76	−2	0.8	−0.2
Nashville	74	−2	0.9	−0.1
Chattanooga	74	−2	0	−1.0
Lexington	74	0	0.9	0
Louisville	74	−1	1.0	+0.1
Evansville	76	0	0.1	−0.8
Indianapolis	74	+2	0.2	−0.7
Cincinnati	72	+1	0.1	−0.8
Dayton	72	−1	0.8	−0.1
Columbus	72	+1	0.7	−0.2
Parkersburg	72	0	0.3	−0.7
Elkins	64	−3	1.4	+0.3
Pittsburgh	68	−3	0.3	−0.6
Upper Mississippi Valley				
St. Paul	72	+5	0.9	−0.2
La Crosse	74	+5	T.	−1.1
Madison	72	+4	0.1	−0.8
Charles City	74	+5	0.9	−0.4
Dubuque	74	+4	T.	−1.1
Davenport	76	+5	1.2	+0.3
Des Moines	74	+3	1.2	0
Keokuk	76	+3	0	−0.9
Peoria	76	+5	T.	−1.0
Terre Haute	76	.....	0.4	.....
Springfield, Ill.	76	+4	T.	−1.0
Hannibal	76	+3	0.3	−0.4
St. Louis	76	+1	1.1	+0.1
Cairo	74	−3	1.0	0
Lake Region.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Canton	60	−5	T.	−0.7
Syracuse	64	−3	T.	−1.0
Oswego	58	−7	T.	−0.7
Buffalo	64	−1	0.1	−0.6
Erie	66	−1	T.	−0.7
Cleveland	68	+1	0.2	−0.4
Toledo	70	+1	T.	−0.6
Detroit	70	+2	T.	−0.8
Saginaw	68	+1	0.3	−0.3
Alpena	60	−1	0.2	−0.6
Grand Rapids	74	+6	0.1	−0.4
Chicago	68	0	T.	−0.8
Fort Wayne	72	.....	0.1	.....
Milwaukee	66	+2	0.8	0
Green Bay	68	+2	T.	−0.9
Escanaba	62	+1	0.4	−0.4
Ludington	62	.....	0.3	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	60	+2	0.1	−0.3
Marquette	62	+3	0.1	−0.6
Duluth	62	+5	0.1	−0.9
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	74	+1	0.1	−0.9
Columbia, Mo.	74	−1	0.5	−0.4
Kansas City	74	+1	2.5	+1.5
St. Joseph	76	.....	0.9	.....
Topeka	76	+2	0.2	−0.8
Wichita	74	−1	4.2	+3.0
Dodge City	74	+1	0.5	−0.3
Concordia	74	+1	0.3	−0.9
North Platte	72	+4	1.4	+0.5
Lincoln	74	+2	0.3	−0.6
Omaha	74	+2	2.6	+1.4
Sioux City	72	+2	2.2	+1.3
Valentine	70	+3	0.5	−0.4
Rapid City	68	+4	0.4	−0.5
Pierre	70	+1	2.7	+2.0
Huron	70	+4	1.2	+0.2
Moorhead	74	+9	T.	−1.0
Devils Lake	74	+11	0.1	−0.7
Bismarck	74	+10	0.2	−0.6
Williston	72	+9	T.	−0.8
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	74	+8	0.3	−0.4
Havre	68	+6	3.0	+2.2
Kalispell	56	−3	0.2	−0.2
Helena	62	+3	0.7	+0.2
Sheridan	66	+6	0.3	.....
Lander	62	0	T.	−0.2
Cheyenne	62	+1	0.1	−0.2
Grand Junction	70	−3	T.	−0.1
Denver	68	+1	1.4	+1.2
Pueblo	70	+1	0.2	−0.1
Amarillo	74	+2	3.9	+3.2
El Paso	82	+2	T.	0
Roswell	80	+4	T.	−0.5
Santa Fe	66	+1	0	−0.2
Phoenix	78	−7	0	−T.
Yuma	78	−7	0	0
Tonopah	52	−12	T.	−0.1
Modena	56	−7	T.	−0.1
Salt Lake City	62	−6	0.4	+0.2
Reno	50	−11	0.5	+0.4
Winnemucca	52	−11	1.7	+1.5
Pocatello	58	−6	0.2	0
Boise	58	−7	0.1	−0.1
Lewiston	60	−9	0.5	+0.3
Baker	50	−9	0.4	+0.1
Walla Walla	60	−8	0.3	0
Spokane	58	−5	0.1	−0.4
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	52	−1	0	−1.2
Seattle	58	−2	0.5	+0.1
Portland, Oreg	58	−4	0.4	−0.1
Roseburg	60	−3	0.5	+0.3
Eureka	52	−3	T.	−0.3
Red Bluff	64	−11	0.3	+0.2
Sacramento	62	−8	0	−T.
San Francisco	56	−3	T.	0
San Luis Obispo	52	−8	T.	+T.
Los Angeles	62	−5	T.	0
San Diego	62	−2	0	0
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Northern wheat area	57	+6	1.1	+0.9
Southern wheat area	54	+8	0.6	+0.4

T. indicates trace.
[1] For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Temperature From the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., June 19, 1923.

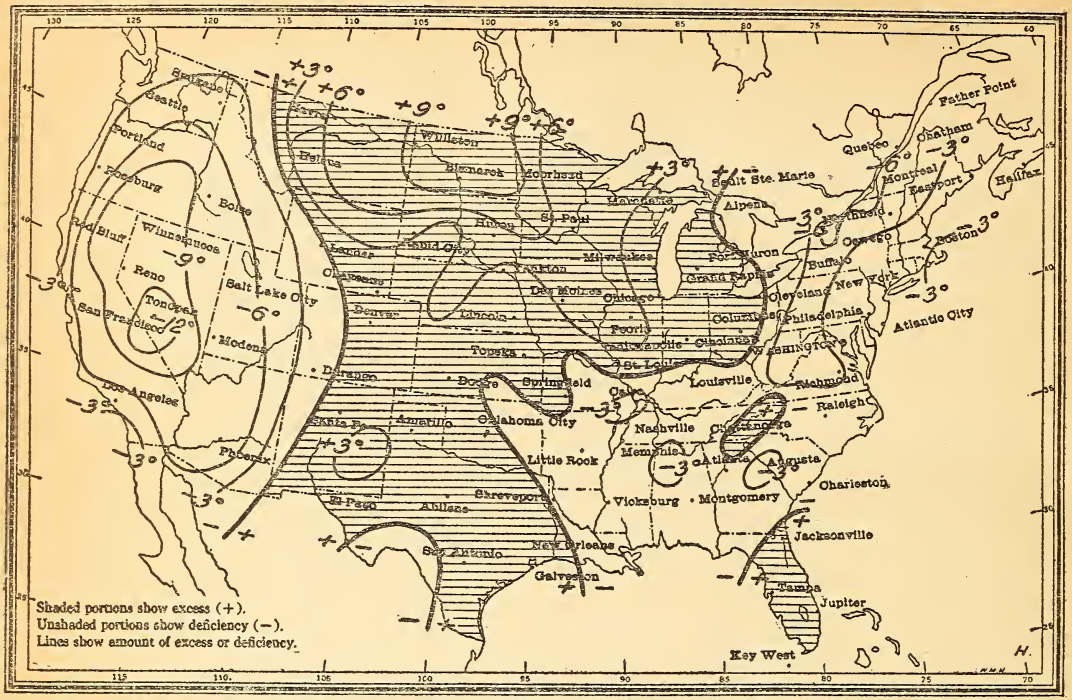
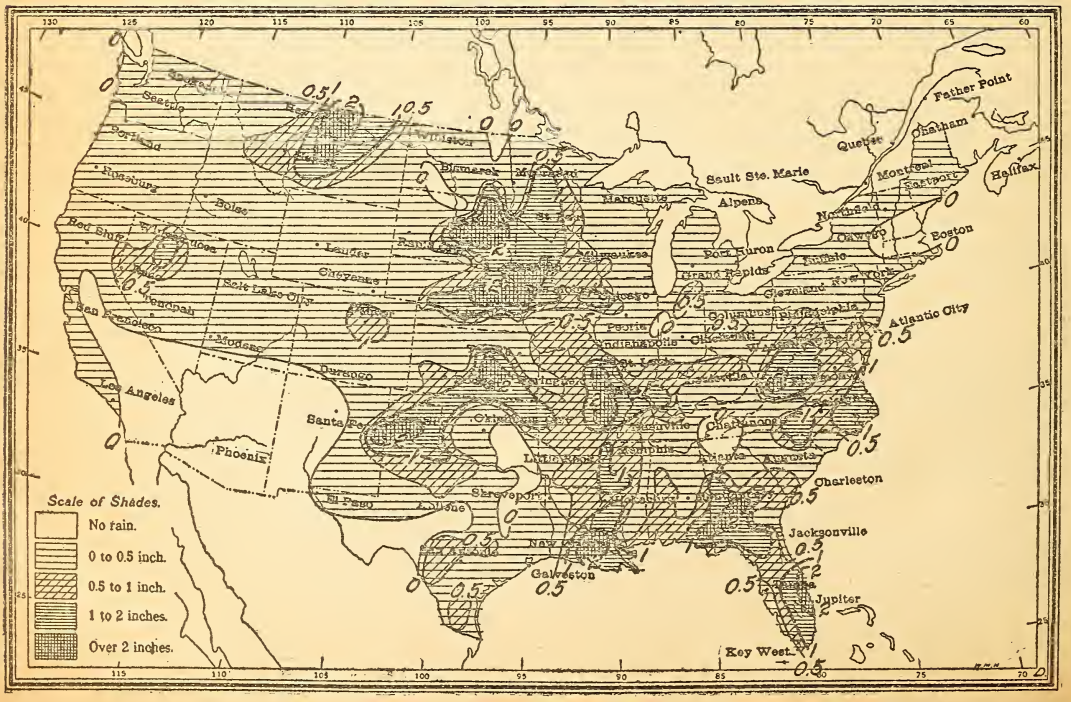


Chart. 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., June 19, 1923.



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